The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6485. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Senator Schurz Still Suffering from the Cincinnati Chill.

Another Disabled Illinois Politician in the Greeley Hospital.

A Trio of Indorsements for the Tammany Candidate.

Over Two Millions of the Public Debt Paid in June.

Opening of the Grant and Wilson Canvass in Michigan.

THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

Schurz Still Inconsolable—He Joins in the Chorus of "Anything to Beat Grant"—A Southern Greeleyite—Farnsworth Comes Out.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator SCHURZ writes from Missouri to a personal friend in this city that he has determined to support Mr. GREELEY, as the only possible way of beating GRANT. He still appears almost as much overwhelmed and discouraged as at the close of the Cincinnati Convention, but will do "anything to beat GRANT."

Col. JOLLY, who is the candidate for Congressman at large in Alabama on the Greeley ticket, is borne on the books of the Department of Justice as the Grand Cyclops of the KUKLUX organization in that State. In 1870 he organized in a raid which broke up a meeting of colored men by shooting several of them.

The *Evening Star* copies from the Springfield *Republican* a commendation of Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, who has just been beaten for the regular candidacy of his party for another term in Congress, and who will be one of the Greeleyites against the regular nominee, and comments as follows:

The *Republican* is evidently in blissful ignorance of the gossip of Washington in regard to the Senator of his truly valiant general, else it would not have fallen into the blunder of its head writer, in season upon the "Soft Money Bonds and Democrats" "the party of purity and reform"—who are expected to endorse the said doings of the say and festive FARNSWORTH, and to send him back to do so some more.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease of $2,000,000 During the Month of June.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 1.—The reduction of the public debt during the month of June is $2,031,035. The following is a recapitulation of the statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin

Bonds at six per cent	$1,574,323,000 00
Bonds at five per cents	414,587,300 00
Bonds at four and a half per cent	
Bonds at four per cent	
Principal	$1,988,461,109 00
Interest	40,967,728 88
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$7,228,797 24
Interest	270,878 64
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old Demand and legal-tender notes	$367,323,026 00
Fractional currency	26,764,235 39
Coin certificates	22,095,300 00
Principal	$389,359,261 39
Unclaimed interest	11,984 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,383,283,896 63
Interest	41,705,619 37
Total	$2,424,989,516 00

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin	$88,176,826 29
Currency	12,211,660 67
Total	$100,388,486 96

Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.

July 1, 1872	$2,324,601,029 04
June 1, 1872	2,326,547,278 20
Decrease of debt during past month	$2,031,035 22
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1868	34,237,154 38
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872	280,640,723 69

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Company, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,325,703 12
Interest paid by the United States	14,621,370 15
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	3,708,694 78
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,922,993 40

Tammany's Tool.

[The *Tribune* pretends to quote from the Cincinnati *Commercial* an article in reference to the proofs we have submitted of GREELEY'S partnership with Tammany. The *Tribune*, however, omits the following interesting part of the article in question:]

"As to Senator FENTON, we have no hesitation in saying that we have no confidence in his integrity; and we may add that we do not believe he managed the Cincinnati Convention, or that he could manage Mr. GREELEY if he were elected President. It is as true, as we believe, that the Democratic Assembly of New-York, including Tammany, is at work for Greeley. It is true, also, within our own knowledge, that some of the worst men in this community, those who have lived and fattened upon public plunder, and are notorious schemers in all the details of the 'army of the thieves of the Law,' are Greeley men, and that these parties be known as such, suddenly pushing themselves, hoping to have profitable recognition. That in Cincinnati which corresponds most closely to Tammany is for GREELEY. Our Boss Tweed is a Greeley man. Still we do not infer that GREELEY is dishonest, or that all those who are 'for' could see him if he were 'in.'"

Loitering at the Seaside.

Utica Morning Herald.

The New-York TIMES has a nut for the "Reformers" to crack. For some time past the TIMES has been letting in the light of day upon numerous fraudulent vouchers at which Gov. JOHN T. HOFFMAN winked, while he was Mayor of New-York. This is not all nor the worst of it. It appears, furthermore, that he authorized the payment of vouchers which were not signed in the law required. These vouchers or warrants and accounts were the beginnings of the gigantic Tammany steals of later years. They involved nearly $4,000,000. They set the fashion. They established the possibility of what would have seemed to be superhuman stealing. They, therefore, deserve a vigilant looking into. If the alleged irregularities have no existence on paper, then the Governor owes it not only to himself, but to his constituency of five millions, to let the fact be so established. If they did have existence, why then——But the Governor has shown no disposition to help the people to find out the truth about the matter. He has been "loitering" at Newport ("to sterling" is taken from Democratic editorials upon the President at Long Branch) for so long and on such base silence, that the people are beginning to make up their minds about the matter without any assistance from HOFFMAN. The *Tribune* don't help them any. Search the TIMES' columns for "dark items;" it suffers the past to be past—and HOFFMAN is reputed a good Greeley man, and a "Reformer." How much longer must we wait to hear from the State Government at Newport?

The Next Governor of Vermont.

Hon. JULIUS CONVERSE, the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont, is in his seventy-fourth year, but is in the health and remarkable strength. He was born in Stratford, Conn., on December, 1798. Removing to Vermont while in youth, he read law with Hon. WM. BUTLER, of Hopkinton. After being admitted to the Bar, he removed to Bethel, where he resided many years, and subsequently moved to Woodstock, and still resides there. He has been a good deal in public life. He represented Bethel in the State Legislature in 1826, and Woodstock in 1847, 1848 and 1849, and again in 1857 and 1858. In 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856, he was one of the Senators from Windsor County. In 1850 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Judge WILLIAMS, and re-elected in 1851. In 1844 and 1845 he was chosen State's Attorney for the county of Windsor. He is genial, social, warm-hearted and honorable always for ate unexceptionably learned. He is well known in the State, universally esteemed, and will make a popular Governor.

Visitors to Greeley Head-Quarters—Birds of a Feather, &c.

Horace's Rotary Reporter.

Among the visitors at the Greeley Head-quarters yesterday were Mayor JACKSON, Hon. John Mullaly, Secretary J. Mabry, editor Irish Democrat; Hon. Benjamin Wood, S. P. Nadgett!

How New-York Will Go.

An evening paper of this City (Tammany) says that it is fully convinced we are wrong in predicting that New-York State will go for GRANT. The partiality of the Empire for the Tammany friends disturbs its judgment. It was quite sure last Fall that Tammany would win again, but it didn't. A similar disappointment awaits it this year. All the indications go to prove that New-York will give the Republican candidate, Gen. GRANT, 75,000 majority—we should be disposed to place the figure much higher, only we don't want to brag.

Samuel Bowles on Horace Greeley.

(From Mr. BOWLES' letter, dated May 4, 1872, the day after the Convention:)

"But, with his usual perversity of temper and openness to flattery, Mr. GREELEY will probably continue to give his faith and to attribute his success to those who have upon him that they may use him, and to slander and abuse those braver and truer friends who dare to expose these creatures to him and the world, and tell him the truth that he needs to hear, even if he does not like it."

His Opinions Six Weeks Afterward.

Springfield Republican, June 20.

That some of the worst men in the country have donned white hats and are barnshing lustily for GREELEY, is a fact patent to all who have eyes and ears. This is especially true of his own State. Men whom he has kept as vigorously as lastly denouncing for years past, have had the magnanimity to overlook the personal grievance, receive the torch of treason and kindle a flame of ardent support in the editor in their new-born enthusiasm for the candidate. Hardly anywhere has the nomination commanded more demonstrative favor or a more zealous support than among those New-York politicians of both parties who without and at the foot of the ticket, and even on it, as in the case of Gen. FARNSWORTH, blame Mr. GREELEY's move to gratify his friends by being wicked; by this fact, that they should not undertake to cover it up under vehement denials. That is to waste breath in a peculiarly foolish and idle manner.

Yet, the *Republican* thinks people ought to vote for Mr. GREELEY!

Tammany Indorses Greeley.

The Tammany Society met last night, and Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR was installed as Sachem. In a speech, which he subsequently made, he indorsed the policy of the Cincinnati platform, and favored the nomination of his old friend, GREELEY, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

SO DOES JOHN MORRISSEY.

Quoted as Assessin Daniel's Son.

Saratoga.—I met JOHN MORRISSEY today. An eager shake of the hand with a word or two of mutual recognition was all that was necessary before the question of GREELEY's chances for success became the animated topic of conversation.

"Well, JOHN, what do you think of the old Philosopher's prospects for the Presidency?"

"Good enough, and daily improving," was his ready answer.

"Do you think with its indorsement of the Baltimore Convention, that his election will amount to a certainty?"

"Certainly I do," he said, "and, although I may be wrong in my conclusions, my money ain't, and I stand ready to put up on it to the amount of $100,000, and would go in for several times over at that. With no flaws in movement on the part of his openly-declared friends, and a proper 'husking up' of his own, and but little letter writing from his ready, fertile pen, he will be the 'winner and sure!'"

SO DOES BEN WOOD.

Report of Meeting of New-York Democrats, held on Tuesday Evening, May 7.

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD supported the motion, saying that he believed nine-tenths of the Democrats in the country were favorable to the nomination of HORACE GREELEY as that Convention. [Cheers.] Mr. WOOD also said that HORACE GREELEY had told him that the Republican Convention could never be ratified, and the Democrats failed to ratify he might withdraw.

The Opposition on Good Behavior.

From the Missouri Staats Zeitung.

The *Missouri Staats Zeitung* looks upon the New-York Conference as simply a bridge, constructed by CARL SCHURZ to enable him to cross over, with an appearance of propriety, to the Greeley camp. He has lured BETARD, COX, STALLO and others into the same political pit in which he himself was made to fall at Cincinnati.

The very words used by SCHURZ at the Conference, as the telegraph informed us, "If GREELEY should be elected he will form such a cabinet, composed of elements of different parties, as will surprise and astound both, and he will inspire the nation with full confidence," and other facts, go to show that previous to this new change of front by the German Senator he had struck a positive bargain, and that CARL SCHURZ has sacrificed his convictions for the promise of a high office.

Whether this hypothesis, apparently so well grounded, will help to heal the wounds which the reputation of CARL SCHURZ as a politician received at the Cincinnati Convention, we will not say, but we very much doubt it. The influence he wielded rested upon the belief with many that he was fighting the battle of principle, and not that of a personal personal personal personal ambition. The certainty now of deception in this matter will be a terrible blow to him, and the idol will be pulled down from its altar. The high consideration entertained for CARL SCHURZ was elicited by his honesty, or his supposed honesty; for the political adventurer who barters his principles for the sake of personal preferment, his former admirers will retain nothing but contempt.

From the New-York Staats Zeitung, June 20.

They call it adding insult to injury in this country, if a man like Mr. SCHURZ first betrays the Revenue Reformers, and then upbraids them if they do not vote the Greeley movement in favor of revenue reform. Mr. SCHURZ knows very well that in revenue matters Congress has at least as much to say as the Executive. He knows further that it is difficult to separate the issues of a Presidential canvass from those of a Congressional canvass. Furthermore, he is aware that the Greeley traffic (Greeley-schwindel) cannot benefit any candidate of principle, therefore no revenue reformer. Last, though not least, Mr. SCHURZ must know that by this bargain and sale only that class of Democrats will be benefitted who until now have diligently worked in the interest of abolishing revenue taxes. Mr. SCHURZ therefore had revenue reform at heart; indeed, he assures openly that he has shown deeper heart nor understanding in this matter. We have charged him with this at a time when we believed him to be possessed of more political morality than we do at late time. But as present we feel less disposed to be instructed by him, either in his capacity as a politician or journalist. Others will probably think just the same.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Republican Criticism of the Recent State Nominations.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* of Saturday last contains a notable article, entitled "Hope for the State." The *Phœnix* is not at all noted for friendliness to the Republican Party or to President GRANT, but in this article it frankly admits that it was long ago convinced that reform in the wretched State Governments of South Carolina is attainable only through the Republican Party. The leaders, it says, "must be Republicans, the movement must originate in that party, and be clearly Republican in its essentials. The reason of this is briefly, in the prejudice of the black people against the Democratic Party, and the fear and distrust which has been instilled into their minds against their former owners on all questions of political action." Then, after alluding in the usual strong terms to the recent conduct of Scott-Moses, it says: "We were glad to believe that the day of full vengeance drawn nigh. That struggle within the Republican ranks, to which only we may look for immediate help, has already commenced; at least we believe so. At a Republican meeting in Abbeville, a few days ago, Gen. ATTERSON, the counsel for the Ku-Klux, after exposing the corruptions of the Radical Legislature and the Kuklux abominations, launched out in a terrific crusade against SCOTT, MOSES, WAGGAMAN, PARKER and the State Government generally. He declared war against them, and were were bold enough to take up their cause. MANNING, the Governor, who is the most able and respectable Republican in that county, we learn, has joined the standard of revolt against the corruptions and the infamies of the Ring. MACKEY is to head the column from the North-eastern section of the State, and in the new canvass which is to be made by the Democratic-Conservative party, the name of GREELEY will figure. The other column of assault will be led by the Grant and the Republican candidates at Washington have promised largesses and will sustain the corruptionists by every means in their power. It seems to Scott & Co. that, as they have relied exclusively for control upon the negro vote, their authority for control is at an end. It remains to be seen whether they are right."

GEORGIA.

Call for the Democratic Nominating State Convention.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, has called a State Convention, to meet in Atlanta, on Wednesday, July 24, to nominate candidates for Governor and Electors, and for two Congressmen at large, in case the States is not redistricted by the Legislature, which meets about a week before the time set for the Convention.

Alluding to the recent State Convention, which elected delegates to Baltimore, the Atlanta *Constitution* says that it showed that the influence of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and ROBERT TOOMBS in Georgia is broken. It says, on the contrary, that it was very manifest that the opinions of Messrs. STEPHENS and TOOMBS had made a very marked impression in Georgia, and that their names were still a power in the State.

In connection with this may be given the Bainbridge (Ga.) *Democrat's* "true Democratic ticket," which reads thus: For Presidents of the United States, Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK; for Vice Presidents, Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS; for Governor of Georgia, the noble old Roman who now so ably fills that position, Hon. JAMES MILTON SMITH, of Muscogee.

A Modest Request—What Senator Fenton is Doing.

Under date of June 27, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that among the cart-loads of campaign documents, from the office of the Congressional printer, and the 1,900 and more letters which arrived that morning at the Greeley head-quarters in the city, was the following, modest epistle, addressed originally in pencil in New-York to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and Mr. SUMNER had inclosed it to the Executive Committee of the Cincinnati Convention:

Hon. Charles Sumner:

DEAR SIR: Would have the kindness to send me as soon five thousand copies (say 5,000) of your great anti-Grant speech? I would prefer to have them franked, all ready to send out. Gov. FENTON has promised me with one he hopes I have confidence in the republican party. Please send to Hon. Chas. Lilbert, Albany. Also, if convenient, send me some reports of the French Arms Committee, the New-York Custom-house investigation, &c., using your own judgment as to the number of each. I will remember you. The reports when the majority reports are against us.

HENRY A. WISE.

Characteristic Letter to Col. Mosby—His Opinion both Grant and Greeley—Best Possible Men for Re-Election—Grant Without the Vote of the Democracy—Shame Unbecoming of Greeley, and Ridiculous Even of His "Political Forbearers"—Is Going Half-Jew Yet, Davis.

The following letter from Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, to Col. JOHN S. MOSBY, we take from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday, July 1:

RICHMOND, Va., June 15th, 1872.

My Dear Colonel: A month's absence from this city, and the consequent accumulation of business and correspondence have prevented an earlier reply to yours of the 2d ultimo. Your letter asks for my opinion of the duty of Virginia at the present time? That question is a very grave one, and of the highest dignity, far above all personal consideration and party policy. If ever there was a "Niobe of Nations," Virginia is now a Niobe. Bathed in tears and draped in mourning as she is or ought to be, at this juncture, from the very virginity of her political fame, it is about as proper and decent for her to be mingling in the cabals of parties struggling for office and patronage as it would be for a widow of yesterday, whose husband's corpse is lying in her chamber, to receive the calls of fusty beaux, or to accept tickets to midnight balls. It is a "great deal of censure" by those who have adopted the morals of Lord Lovelace.

With me the question of choice for a President is one of principle, of morality, and just pride. The point is one of honor and of good faith to others and myself. Laudanum and arsenic are put before me to choose the poison which will give the least pang of death.

I care not which I would die easiest; it is too much for me to take either, as they either I would die. Overpowering force, brute force

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE DOG-DAYS.

Continuance Yesterday of the Terrible Heat.

Men and Animals Run Struck—Deaths and Other Prostration Here and Elsewhere—

The Effects of the Sun.

The intense heat of Sunday was repeated in the City yesterday, and almost not a few different points and almost a period from 90° to 96° and upwards in the shade, felt quite as severe as on the occasion of the first day of the phenomenon. During the night it kept hovering between and rolling in bed, where unhealthy personal beds; and more mortals who had none were not so unfortunate, for a slight moon a doze-nap, on on the grass of the park, no hing or no policement interfering, was far more enjoyable than the pent amid the convenience of a luxurious couch which invites only to torture and suffocate. Few people had a relish for their breakfasts, and the dregs of the richest Java or Mocha could not induce them to partake of a beverage, a draught of which, although delicious to the palate, would be uncomfortable for the system in general. The places of business down-town contained few of their usual members, many being absent on vacations, while others were trying to escape the heat by a sail on the bays or rivers, or a trip into the country. There were those who remained at home and enjoyed the darkening of rooms and cellar habitation to escape the intense heat. The Stock Exchange and the Gold Room were thinly populated, and business was slack every where, except in the drug stores and lager-beer saloons. These latter drove a thriving and lucrative business, and the stamps passed in as continuous a stream over the counter one way as the glasses of cooling beverages did the other. Sea-bathing was also a thriving branch of trade, the Battery and Coney Island being extensively patronized. Were it not for the bright nose with which the sun shone down and the intolerable warmth, it would have been easy to imagine it raining variously, for nearly every person carried an umbrella widespread over his head.

The street-cars moved as well as human beings, and many animals on the different lines fell from exhaustion. The boys in the prison box of Essex Court was over 100°, and the grating wrought on them were almost crazy in its pressing, venting their rage in swearing and cursing.

Deaths, many of which a large number are kept at the City *Prison*, No. 19 Park-row, are reported completely exhausted and evidently overcome by the excessive heat. They were taken up by Dr. WEALE and their names he was unable to get. He was pained to place the number of deaths at 15. The hospitals were also crowded with patients from the effects of the heat, and Dr. STRONG, for whom fluttering to a new manner died.

The Knickerbocker, Rockland Lake and Independent Ice Companies advanced their wholesale rates from twenty to thirty cents per hundred weight, and from forty to fifty cents retail. The contracts with customers generally repudiate several agreements as old prices, and declare that they are compelled to advance rates as the large dealers have generally done the same.

The following table gives the temperature upon the 1st of July for the past ten years:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mille.
July 1, 1863	84	84	84
July 1, 1864	91	88	88
July 1, 1865	94	92	90
July 1, 1866	72	72	72
July 1, 1867	74	74	74
July 1, 1868	70	70	70
July 1, 1869	74	74	74
July 1, 1870	68	70	70
July 1, 1871	78	80	84
July 1, 1872	78	80	84

In the TIMES composing-room, large and airy room, one of the best ventilated in the City, the thermometer stood at 90° at 9 o'clock in the evening.

A large number of casualties happened from the excessive heat, as follows:

MR. PATRICK MALONE, the well-known meat-dealer, met with a serious accident while driving in the Central Park. His valuable horse dropped in the road from sun-stroke, Mr. MALONE was thrown out, and from the shock his nervous system was completely shattered.

THOMAS KEGAN, a truck-driver, residing in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat in Pearl-street, near Burling-slip, and taken to Park Hospital.

LAWRENCE MEYER, aged fifty-three, of No. 125 Avenue B, was found in First-avenue, prostrated by the heat. He was attended by Police Surgeon MALRAY, and taken home.

JAS. FITZGERALD, aged twenty-eight, of Forty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was overcome by the heat while working at the end of the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, at Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was taken to his home.

WM. SMITH, a resident of Chicago, was overcome by the heat while walking through Varick-street. He was attended by Dr. DESENDO, and left for his hotel.

JOHN HAYE, aged forty, of No. 40 Cedar-street, died suddenly yesterday morning of the effects of excessive heat. The body of the deceased was taken to the Morgue for inquest.

WM. BOWERS, an infant, aged two months, died yesterday at the residence of its parents, in First-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, from the heat.

WM. DE VEAN, aged forty-two, of No. 20 Clinton-street, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 40 Canal-street, supposed from the terrible heat.

GEORGE CHARLING, aged fifty-nine, died suddenly at No. 15 Thomas-street, yesterday, from the effects of prostration by the heat.

WM. HOUTONG died, yesterday, at the Roosevelt Hospital, Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, from the effects of a sun-stroke.

RICHARD F. TOBIN, aged thirty, died at No. 128 East Twenty-fourth-street, from congestion of the brain, caused by the excessive heat.

JOHN BARRY, a letter-carrier, aged fifty-two, of No. 1 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, while passing the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, yesterday, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken to Park Hospital, where death ensued soon after admission.

GEO. FENNELDY, of No. 128 Stanton-street, was prostrated by the heat in the City Hall Park and was taken to the Park Hospital.

MATTHEW HOWARD died suddenly at No. 56 West Fifty-second-street, yesterday, from exposure to the heat.

JAMES BENNETT, aged sixty, died from the same cause at No. 634 West Thirty-first-street.

LOUIS HENDRICH, aged forty-two, was found prostrated in East Houston-street, and was taken home.

An unknown woman was found insensible from the heat at Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-first-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

EDWARD EGNELL, aged forty, of Thirty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was overcome by the heat in Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and died soon after entering.

PATRICK MURPHY, aged fifty-four years, residing at the corner of Park and Graham avenues, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat in Eastern-avenue yesterday afternoon.

JACOB BUCKLEY, a Prospect Park policeman, was sun-struck in the Park at about 4½ P. M. yesterday.

PATRICK MURPHY, aged twenty-four, was overcome by the heat while at work in Pierce-street, near Henry-street, Brooklyn, yesterday P. M.

At 4½ P. M. yesterday an unknown man was struck down by the heat in Lafayette-avenue, near Washington-avenue, Brooklyn. He was about fifty-five years old.

HENRY BUTLER, a grocer, corner of Bowne and Wall-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. He was taken to the hospital insensible.

An unknown man was found insensible from sun-stroke on Pier No. 2 North River, yesterday evening, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

An unknown man, supposed from papers found in his possession to be a tinsmith, named THOMAS ROE, was found insensible in Henry-street, near Grand-street, yesterday afternoon, from sun-stroke. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, supposed to be English, was taken from the lodging-house No. 30 New-Bowery to Park Hospital, prostrated from sunstroke.

An unknown woman, about twenty-five years old, wearing a dark calico dress and straw hat, was found prostrated by the heat, yesterday, in front of No. 15 Spruce-street, and taken to the Park Hospital.

Mrs. SCHUTTING, of No. 70 Iona-street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, and died shortly after.

ELIZABETH MCKENNA, of No. 20 Monroe-street, was found by the Thirteenth Precinct Police lying insensible on the stoop of No. 351 Grand-street, suffering from sun-stroke. She was taken to her residence.

PATRICK MURPHY, aged fifty-four years, residing at the corner of Park and Graham avenues, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat in Eastern-avenue yesterday afternoon.

JACOB BUCKLEY, a Prospect Park policeman, was sun-struck in the Park at about 4½ P. M. yesterday.

PATRICK MURPHY, aged twenty-four, was overcome by the heat while at work in Pierce-street, near Henry-street, Brooklyn, yesterday P. M.

At 4½ P. M. yesterday an unknown man was struck down by the heat in Lafayette-avenue, near Washington-avenue, Brooklyn. He was about fifty-five years old.

HENRY BUTLER, a grocer, corner of Bowne and Wall-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. He was taken to the hospital insensible.

An unknown man was found insensible from sun-stroke on Pier No. 2 North River, yesterday evening, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

An unknown man, supposed from papers found in his possession to be a tinsmith, named THOMAS ROE, was found insensible in Henry-street, near Grand-street, yesterday afternoon, from sun-stroke. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, supposed to be English, was taken from the lodging-house No. 30 New-Bowery to Park Hospital, prostrated from sunstroke.

An unknown woman, about twenty-five years old, wearing a dark calico dress and straw hat, was found prostrated by the heat, yesterday, in front of No. 15 Spruce-street, and taken to the Park Hospital.

Mrs. SCHUTTING, of No. 70 Iona-street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, and died shortly after.

ELIZABETH MCKENNA, of No. 20 Monroe-street, was found by the Thirteenth Precinct Police lying insensible on the stoop of No. 351 Grand-street, suffering from sun-stroke. She was taken to her residence.

Mrs. MARY MCMILLAN, aged forty-five, residing at No. 25 Mott-street, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday afternoon, and taken home.

ADOLPH KAHN, of No. 90 First-avenue, was prostrated at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and First-avenue, and taken to his home.

ELIZA OUSLER, of No. 20 Monroe-street, died at her residence yesterday evening from sunstroke.

ELLEN DUFF, of No. 25 Pearce-avenue, was prostrated at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, and taken home.

At 5:45 P. M. yesterday, PATRICK FARRELL, a driver, aged forty-two years, while returning from work in Franklin-avenue, near Warren-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat a few minutes before.

The following shows the temperature at Quarantine, Staten Island, during the past week, as indicated by the thermometer: 9 A. M., 80°; 12 M., 89°; 3 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 87°; 9 P. M., 82°. Wednesday, 9 A. M., 82°; 12 M., 91°; 3 P. M., 92°; 6 P. M., 90°; 9 P. M., 86°. Thursday, 9 A. M., 86°; 12 M., 92°; 3 P. M., 94°; 6 P. M., 92°; 9 P. M., 88°. Friday, 9 A. M., 88°; 12 M., 94°; 3 P. M., 96°; 6 P. M., 94°; 9 P. M., 90°. Saturday, 9 A. M., 90°; 12 M., 96°; 3 P. M., 96°; 6 P. M., 94°; 9 P. M., 90°. Sunday, 9 A. M., 90°; 12 M., 96°; 3 P. M., 96°; 6 P. M., 94°; 9 P. M., 90°. Highest point on Sunday, 96°; average last week, 91°.

The Heat Elsewhere.

The weather in Toronto is intensely hot.

Yesterday, as Oswego, was the hottest day of the season.

LEWIS BRADLEY, a well-known portrait-painter of Boston, died in Swampscott, Mass., on Sunday, from the effects of bathing while heated.

A number of cases of sunstroke have occurred in Jersey City, Newark and Hoboken. On Sunday evening a man giving the name of MARTIN MILLER, found lying in the street in Hoboken, afterward, Jersey City, and taken to the hospital, where he died. CASPAR WIESEL, a saloon-keeper, died at his residence in Hoboken yesterday morning, it is believed from the effects of the previous day's heat. A man named PETER HOOGTEN was reported to have been sunstruck and laboring under delirium tremens, Newark, but whose name was unknown, was yesterday prostrated by the heat and removed to his home.

A Heated Term in Westchester—Runaway Apprentices for Mate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Washington is passing through one of the most severe heated terms ever experienced here. Each day is looked for to bring relief by some change of weather and each day is hotter than the preceding. As an effect, every kind of business is stagnant, and every where appearances show the country to be the most dangerous of the many improvements in this city since the war.

THE FUTURE.

Interest in the Metropolitan Park Stock—Trotting at Long Branch and Rockville, Conn.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—Fifteen thousand people are now here, and all the hotels are full. The excitement over to-morrow's race is intense. Prominent sporting men from all parts of the country are present, including John Morrissey, Harry Gosse, Leonard Jerome, Henry V. Bemis, of Chicago. Pools were sold by Underwood and McGowan at the West End Hotel.

The following are the pools in the mile-heat race:

Abdel Kooree	$100	$200	$500
Lexington	100	150	175
Kentucky	40	200	270
Sancenbor	20	155	240
Skylock	55	150	225
Pleasonton, Bets a Bess and John Morrissey (the field)	100	100	100

No pools were sold for the half-mile dash.

In the great race for the Monmouth Cup Harry Bassett has the call. Pool-buyers and betting men are very shy. John Morrissey astonished a pool, betting $1,500 on Harry Bassett, $1,000 being bid for Longfellow. This pool was withdrawn. The following pools were sold on the heats:

Harry Bassett	$700	$800	$900
Longfellow	400	450	500

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 1.—The races at Long Branch are exciting much attention here. The pool-selling to-night is active. Bassett is the favorite at about even against Longfellow.

The Starters in the Monmouth Park Races.

The following horses will probably be the only starters today:

Monmouth Cup—Harry Bassett; Longfellow.

Hopeful Stakes—Fellow Craft, Lord Jersey, Mary Constant, Indiana, Modora, Tom Bowling, Minnie W., Acrolite, F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Molly Jackson; F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Etiquette; Dolorosa, Asteroid.

Mile Dash—Lizzie B., John Morrissey, Abdel-Kooree, Lancelot, Skylock, Piedmont, Lapidel, Bella Allen.

Trotting at Fleetwood.

Notwithstanding the heat, the usual attendants were present at Fleetwood, to witness and to bet on the trotting provided by Mr. Superintendent Van Cott.

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park, New-York, July 1, 1872. Purse and stakes, $750; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. wallace's b. g. Kansas Chief	1	1	1
W. Cameron's b. m. Tony	2	2	2
P. Harden's b. g. Gen. Devlin	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	0:37½	1:17	2:50¼
Second Heat	0:37½	1:16½	2:50
Third Heat	0:37½	1:16½	2:50

SAME DAY.—Match $500, best three in five, in harness.

Wm. Brosnan's g. g. Bay Billy			dis.
John Harris' b. g. Buckskin			dis.

Time—3:03, 3:02, 3:07.

Bay Billy distanced Buckskin in the heat, but not being driven to his utmost, was not required by the rules, he was declared distanced by the judges.

SAME DAY.—Match $500, play or pay, mile heats, best three in five.

Murphy's bl. g. John Knox Jr.			1
John King's bl. m. Rosey King			dis.

Time—3:03, 3:02, 3:07.

A Crushing Defeat for the Forest Citys.

The first game of the series between the Bostons and Forest Citys was played at Boston yesterday, and resulted in favor of the former by a score of 17 to 0.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	5	3—17
Forest City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

WASHINGTON.

A Great City Improvement—End of the Freedmen's Bureau—New Route to Baltimore—Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—To-morrow morning the Lower Centre Market buildings will be occupied for the first time. For years Washington people have been compelled to do their marketing in rickety old sheds, but the new buildings now to be used are among the finest and most convenient in the country. If not the very best. They extend on three sides of two squares, which are taken together as one, and the fourth side, fronting on the Avenue, will soon be covered with an extension of the buildings already erected. The cost of the most important of the many improvements in this city since the war.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The offices of the Surgeon-General and the Adjutant-General's concerned in making up the century and accounts of stock of all the property and effects of the Freedmen's Bureau, preparatory to the final end of the Bureau affairs as fixed by law.

THE NEW ROAD TO BALTIMORE.

The new railroad route to Baltimore will be formally opened to-morrow, when trains will begin to run on schedule time. There are to be at first six trains a day.

RECIPE FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

A commission of army surgeons has been convened by Surgeon-General BARNES, to select a brace for the use of disabled soldiers, as directed by a recent act of Congress. The Board has today, made a selection, will be specially made.

PENSION BUREAU STATISTICS.

During the year ending to-day the Pension Bureau has issued 30,000 certificates at pensions to the survivors and widows of the war of 1812, and rejected 6,256 claims for such pensions; 16,282 commutations of various kinds have been sent out from the office in award to this class of claims, and 4,000 pieces of additional evidence have been received and applied to. The number of claims of this class pending July 1, 1871, was 36,100, and 16,851 claims have been received during the year; 11,026 claims of survivors and widows of the war of 1812 are now pending. The annual outlay arising from the 30,000 pensions granted during the year to survivors and widows of the war of 1812 at the uniform rate of $8 per month, will amount to $2,879,616.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTON.

Movements of the Englishman Stanley—Stanley Encounters Two Years More in Africa.

LONDON, July 1.—Letters from STANLEY have been received, of which the following is a summary:

STANLEY reached Unyanyembe on the 3d of September, 1871, having lost on the way by illness one white man, two of the armed escort, eight pagazis, two horses and twenty-seven asses. From thence he intended advancing on Ujiji, but found terrible difficulties in the way. MIRAMBO, King of Ajowa, declared that no caravan should pass Ujiji except over his body. The Arabs declared war and anticipated victory. I gave assistance the first day, in concert with the Arabs; attacked two villages, and captured, killed and drove away the inhabitants. On the second day I caught a fever. On the third day the Arabs were ambushed and routed with terrible slaughter. On the fourth day there was a general desertion of the Arabs and my own men; all but six Miramboo threatened Unyanyembe. I fortified the houses, collected 150 natives, with five days provisions, and hoisted the American flag. Mirambo retired without attacking. I then started for Ujiji on another road. The Arabs endeavored to dissuade me, and said that death was certain, and frightened my followers. STANLEY deserted, but I nevertheless pushed forward over the untrodden desert for 400 miles, and reached the suburbs of Ujiji, which I entered firing guns and carrying the American flag at the head of the procession. The astonished natives flocked out in crowds, with deafening shouts. I noticed in the center of a group of Arabs, strongly contrasting their sunburned faces, a hale-looking, gray-bearded white man, wearing a naval cap, with a faded gold band, and red woolen shirt, preserving a demeanor

THE FISK MURDER.

Testimony of the Physician who Probed the Wound.

Further Evidence as to the Shooting—The Discovery of the Pistol—Conversations with the Wounded Man.

The trial of EDWARD S. STOKES for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM. The prosecution was conducted, as usual, by District-Attorney GARVIN, assisted by the private counsel, Messrs. HOWE and FULLERTON, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. TREMAINE, McKEON, DAILEY, Jr., and TOWNSEND.

The first witness called yesterday was Hon. GEO. CARLEY. He testified in reply to the District-Attorney: I am a police magistrate in the Grand Central Hotel, and was so charged on the 6th of January last; between three and four o'clock that afternoon I was standing on the east side of the parlors talking to two or three ladies, when I heard the report of a pistol; it excited me very much, and I ran toward the elevator, when I heard the first report of the pistol; at the first I heard the ball whistle distinctly; "Nobody behind me—nobody protects me;" just after I heard the shots I went toward the head of the stairs, and several persons there said: "For God's sake what is the matter?" I replied: "There has been shooting;" what man pointed to the stairs of the ladies' entrance; he wore a gray coat and a black silk hat; I looked over the stairs and saw a man leaning against the banister; I said: "Is that you, Mr. FISK?" and went down and took his right arm; immediately several people came upstairs; I could not say positively who they were, but the hall boy and a gentleman named QUINTIN took him by the left arm; we then took him into the reception-room parlor No. 213; while we were in the parlor the man to whom I had spoken when I heard the shots—I was told no that a man was shot, was brought in, in custody of an officer, and confronted with Mr. FISK; the officer said: "Mr. FISK, this is the man who shot you;" and he answered: "Mr. STOKES?" I spoke; these words he raised his eyes slowly, looked at STOKES deliberately and then dropped them again; the man was then taken out into the next room, about ten minutes after I left; while I was in the room with Mr. FISK, I touched his vest, and blood oozed out from the wound in the side; the medical gentlemen then arrived, and we were all ordered out; I left the room; I was sitting in a chair, and about an hour subsequently a lady (Miss HALL) came out and gave me a pistol; it was a very fine pistol; I put immediately on getting the pistol; I looked at it and handed it to Mr. CROCKETT, saying: "Here is the pistol the lady found;" Mr. CROCKETT put it into his inside coat-pocket; I gave him the same pistol I got from the lady.

Cross-examined by Mr. DAILEY: Before I heard these shots I heard a disturbance in the hall; I heard walking up and down the dining-room; when the shots were fired he replied to my question, I have already stated, very coolly; he then passed round the corner of the counter, and I believe he passed round the counter; I cannot say positively; I could not say positively who they were, but the hall boy and a gentleman named QUINTIN took him by the left arm; we then took him into the reception-room parlor No. 213; while we were in the parlor the man to whom I had spoken when I heard the shots—I was told no that a man was shot, was brought in, in custody of an officer, and confronted with Mr. FISK; the officer said: "Mr. FISK, this is the man who shot you;" and he answered: "Mr. STOKES?" I spoke; these words he raised his eyes slowly, looked at STOKES deliberately and then dropped them again; the man was then taken out into the next room, about ten minutes after I left; while I was in the room with Mr. FISK, I touched his vest, and blood oozed out from the wound in the side; the medical gentlemen then arrived, and we were all ordered out; I left the room; I was sitting in a chair, and about an hour subsequently a lady (Miss HALL) came out and gave me a pistol; it was a very fine pistol; I put it immediately on getting the pistol; I looked at it and handed it to Mr. CROCKETT, saying: "Here is the pistol the lady found;" Mr. CROCKETT put it into his inside coat-pocket; I gave him the same pistol I got from the lady.

Cross-examined by Mr. DAILEY: Before I heard these shots I heard a disturbance in the hall; I heard walking up and down the dining-room; when the shots were fired he replied to my question, I have already stated, very coolly; he then passed round the corner of the counter, and I believe he passed round the counter; I cannot say positively; I could not say positively who they were, but the hall boy and a gentleman named QUINTIN took him by the left arm; we then took him into the reception-room parlor No. 213; while we were in the parlor the man to whom I had spoken when I heard the shots—I was told no that a man was shot, was brought in, in custody of an officer, and confronted with Mr. FISK; the officer said: "Mr. FISK, this is the man who shot you;" and he answered: "Mr. STOKES?" I spoke; these words he raised his eyes slowly, looked at STOKES deliberately and then dropped,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, July 1, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Leather, sides	1,000	Sperm, bbls.	60
Beef, bbls.	60	Lard, tcs.	40	Spirits Turp., bbls.	73
Beef, tcs.	20	Lead, pigs	1,000	Stearine, pkgs.	40
Beef, pkgs.	30	Molasses, hhds.	41	Sugar, hhds.	1,000
Bread, pkgs.	1,400	Molasses, bbls.	60	Sugar, bbls.	1,000
Butter, pkgs.	1,000	Molasses, pkgs.	60	Sugar, bags	10,000
Cheese, pkgs.	1,000	Oil Cake, pkgs.	1,000	Tallow, bbls.	60
Coal, tons	4,000	Oil, Lard, bbls.	60	Tallow, pkgs.	414
Cocoa, bags	1,000	Oil, Whale, bbls.	60	Tobacco, hhds.	21
Coffee, bags	10,000	Oil, Whale, pkgs.	60	Tobacco, bales	1,000
Cotton, bales	641	Oil, Linseed, bbls.	60	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,000
Cotton, pkgs.	1,000	Oil, Linseed, pkgs.	60	Wool, bales	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	70	Oil, Sperm, bbls.	60	Wool, pkgs.	1,000
Flour, bbls.	14,000	Oil, Sperm, pkgs.	60	Wool, bags	1,000
Grain, bushels	20,000	Oil, Spirits Turp., bbls.	60	Wool, Shoddy, bales	1,000
Grain, bags	1,000	Oil, Spirits Turp., pkgs.	60	Wool, Shoddy, pkgs.	1,000
Hops, bales	1,000	Oil, Stearine, bbls.	60	Wool, Waste, bales	1,000
Hops, pkgs.	1,000	Oil, Stearine, pkgs.	60	Wool, Waste, pkgs.	1,000
Hides, bales	1,000	Oil, Whale, bbls.	60	Wool, Waste, bags	1,000
Hides, pkgs.	1,000	Oil, Whale, pkgs.	60	Wool, Waste, bales	1,000
Leather, sides	4,000	Pork, bbls.	1,000	Wool, Waste, pkgs.	1,000

The exports of specie and bullion from this port for the week ending to-day have been as follows:

For Liverpool	$1,000
For Havana	1,000
For Aspinwall	1,000
For Rio Janeiro	1,000
For Buenos Ayres	1,000
For Montevideo	1,000
For Valparaiso	1,000
For Callao	1,000
For Hong Kong	1,000
For Shanghai	1,000
For Yokohama	1,000
For Nagasaki	1,000
For Manila	1,000
For Singapore	1,000
For Batavia	1,000
For Calcutta	1,000
For Bombay	1,000
For Madras	1,000
For Colombo	1,000
For Penang	1,000
For Mauritius	1,000
For Cape of Good Hope	1,000
For Aden	1,000
For Alexandria	1,000
For Trieste	1,000
For Genoa	1,000
For Marseilles	1,000
For Antwerp	1,000
For Hamburg	1,000
For Bremen	1,000
For Amsterdam	1,000
For Rotterdam	1,000
For Copenhagen	1,000
For Stockholm	1,000
For Gothenburg	1,000
For Archangel	1,000
For St. Petersburg	1,000
For Odessa	1,000
For Vera Cruz	1,000
For Tampico	1,000
For Matamoras	1,000
For Laguayra	1,000
For Maracaibo	1,000
For Carthagena	1,000
For Savanilla	1,000
For Curacoa	1,000
For Porto Cabello	1,000
For San Domingo	1,000
For Honduras	1,000
For Mexican Ports	1,000
For Nassau	1,000
For Turks Island	1,000
For Jacmel	1,000
For Gonaives	1,000
For Port au Prince	1,000
For Aux Cayes	1,000
For Jeremie	1,000
For Cape Haytien

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While entering the right of every Republican to his unprecedented choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be better qualified for that responsible trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 4th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LAST TRUST—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Ella Gerneth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SOMEBODY—Mr. John A. Lane, Miss Alice Fairfield.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PEPITA DOSIA OF A NIGHT—Mrs. Oates and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 4
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
Two Copies to one address, per annum.....1 75
Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rates.
Subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY limited one year to subscribers at the lowest rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in Drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter.
Terms cash in advance.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Senator SCHURZ'S treachery toward the revenue reformers is not likely to increase the admiration with which his friends formerly regarded him. The New-York *Staats-Zeitung*, the *Volksfreund*, and the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* all speak of him in terms which are more forcible than complimentary. The "great Senator's" reputation has been completely sacrificed through his desire to gratify a personal spite.

It has been said that the grog-shop, the porter-house, and the corner grocery are the nurseries of Democracy," but snuffing Democracy and concert saloons were, we believe, never intimately associated until yesterday morning in the columns of the *Tribune*. That paper may be "not an organ," but yesterday it most certainly was a directory, and to a score of the vilest dens within the City limits. On its most conspicuous page it had an article which began ostensibly to censure the Police and the Excise Board, and to hold them responsible for the existence of these concert saloons; but after admitting that nothing could be done to check them, and so, giving its readers the best assurance that they might still be found open, it then went into a minute description of them, giving the number and street of each one, whether it was up stairs or in the cellar, describing the attractions, the transparencies and the fountains of each, and in particular giving the exact number of the "waiter-girls" employed at each saloon, with their style of dress and information as to all the accommodations of the place. Vice is to be exposed, if exposure is necessary to its suppression, but no such excuse will cover this enormity. This advertisement could have no effect but to bring business to these shops. The *Tribune* is determined to please its new set of readers—the "rum-hole Democrats."

Letters from experienced men in North Carolina show that the Republicans of the Old North State are hard at work, fully alive to the importance of the pending election, and confident of success. So far Mr. GREELEY'S candidacy has not affected the party at all, as there are no bolters except the few who appear at every election. The nominations for Congress are excellent, and while all the Republicans expect to gain from two to four members, many hope to make a clean sweep. There is no doubt in the minds of any of a decisive victory both in August and November. We gladly note this confidence of our friends, but hope they will labor on in the good cause as if the result were still in doubt; its triumph might yet be lost by untimely neglect. Let us everywhere make assurance doubly sure.

We trust that our people are duly impressed with the fact, now being diligently set forth by the organ of the Cincinnati coalition in this State, that GRANT'S Administration is not as economical by thirty per cent. as ANDREW JOHNSON'S was. The way this is figured out is peculiar. The expenses of the ARMY and NAVY, and of collecting the internal revenue, and the interest on the national debt are really ignored, and some dozen and a half of items are ingeniously collated, on some of which it is shown that more money was spent in 1873 than in 1868. The moral of this is, of course, that a hybrid Administration like Mr. JOHNSON'S is preferable to a responsible Republican Administration like that of President GRANT. Any one believing in the soundness of this system can probably follow it without trouble after Baltimore has indorsed Cincinnati.

We publish this morning the complaint in the suit of the Erie Railway Company against JAY GOULD. It is a clear and elaborate recital of the operations by which GOULD plundered the road; it sheds considerable light on the details of his schemes. GOULD is today, like each of his notorious colaborers in the Tammany Erie Ring, as exposed and despised rascal; but like them, also, he has so far escaped legal punishment, and is enjoying his ill-gotten gains with cynical ostentation. It remains to be seen whether the Erie directors will succeed better than the agents of the people have done in recovering the stolen property of their principals.

Facts Speak Louder than Words.

We asked the Cincinnati *Commercial* the other day whether it really entertained any doubt about GREELEY being the favorite candidate of Tammany. It admits that it does not, and confesses that some of the worst men in the country are working for GREELEY.

At first it attacked us for saying this. But, unlike some Greeley organs, it has the honesty to admit the weight of facts. Now, however, it falls back on another line, namely—"You're another." If bad men support GREELEY, there are bad men supporting GRANT.

We do not think much of this argument, even if the *Commercial* could produce evidence in its support. In the first place, the special instances it cites do not prove its case, as we have shown more than once, and can show again if necessary; and in the next place, even if all it says were true, it would tell nothing in favor of its candidate. Two blacks do not make a white. But if a balance of this kind is to be struck, the sum total will show a damning record against GREELEY. There is not a rascal in this City who does not propose to vote for GREELEY. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL,—the entire Tammany gang are for him. Every Tammany organization in the City is being revived for his benefit. The Tammany Republicans—the meanest politicians in the world—are using all their efforts in his favor. Under this stimulus, the "American Club" was revived last week. "BOSS" TWEED in the chair—the first time he has dared to show himself in public for months past. Let the people read the following report of this significant event, from a paper which TWEED is known to have bribed more than once:

"There was an old-time gathering of the American Club in Room No. 117 of the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. About fifty-four members were present, including William M. Tweed, Richard Tweed, Owen W. Brennan, James D. Macgregor, Judges Shandley, Scott and Horton, Ed. Kearney, Coroner Schirmer, William Dewey, Charles Hall, Chester Sayles, Joseph Harrison, Thomas Donoghue, Harry Felter and George Butt. WILLIAM M. TWEED called the meeting to order, and said that a large number of members had signified to him their desire that he should reorganize the Club. The object of bringing them together was to have a mutual expression of feeling on the subject of reorganization, and to collect dues and subscriptions. Mr. TWEED then extended a hearty invitation to all to help themselves to the champagne and other refreshments plentifully provided.

The general expression of feeling was strongly in favor of reviving the Club, and $2,400 was promptly contributed by members present, besides $3,400 sent in by absentees. It was resolved to reopen on Saturday of next week, when it is expected that about 125 members of the American will take part in the festivities. Mr. JOHN TWOMEY, who purchased the lease of the Club-house, the furniture, &c., at Sheriff's sale, has given up everything to the Club, and a renewal of the lease is accured beyond question.

The Club-house and fixings have cost over $75,000, the house is complete, and the furniture, which is valued at $150,000, all in the best of order. The Club has 764 paying besides a fine new one now being built, which will be finished in the course of three weeks. Two of the yachts, the *Mary Jane Tweed* and the *Wm. M. Tweed*, are entered for races during the season. The debts of the Club has been reduced to about $30,000, and not a creditor will lose a cent.

There will be a magnificent spread on the opening day, about $5,000 having been already expended in preparations. Not a dollar will have to be expended on the Club-house, furniture or grounds."

The American Club is Tammany's pet child. Its members wore diamond badges, and gave what the reporter above quoted calls "magnificent spreads"—all at the expense of the tax-payers. A few weeks ago, nothing seemed more improbable than the resuscitation of this Club. The diamond badges were pawned—the Club-house was in the hands of the Sheriff. But the bargain between the Fenton men and the Mag Democrats—of which bargain ample proof is to be found in the proceedings of the last Legislature—has suddenly put fresh life and hope into the heart of every Tammany rough and thief. We are told by the Cincinnati *Commercial* and other papers that his nomination of GREELEY "strikes a chord" all over the country. Here, the only chord struck is the Tammany chord, and that reverberates loudly. You may see GREELEY'S portrait in all the low corner-groceries and groceries, where, in old times, the portrait of the Boss used to hang. Don't say it isn't so—go and look for yourselves.

TWEED and all his gang will be fully restored to power if GREELEY should be elected. What could hinder it? The *Commercial* says that "Mr. GREELEY is not the Democratic candidate, but the Liberal Republican candidate for the Presidency." Is it possible that the *Commercial* believes this sort of talk can deceive any one? Are not the Democrats going to nominate GREELEY at Baltimore as the Democratic candidate, and is not GREELEY pledged to support their nominee if elected, even going to the extent of promising that he will not go his veto if measures are passed which he believes to be objectionable? The Democrats are going to intimidate GREELEY, because they feel sure they can twist him to any shape they want—for that reason and no other. The *Cincinnati Commercial* says he will outreach them after all—taking their support and repudiating them afterward. Is not this a pretty little game of diamond cut diamond? The public can scarcely be expected to have much sympathy with it.

The Prospect in New-York.

It is becoming evident, as the campaign progresses, that the unity of the Republican Party has not been repaired by the schemes of its cynosures, and that the vote by which President GRANT was elected in 1868 can be equaled, if not increased, this year. The review which we published yesterday, of the political situation in every County but two of this State, fully bears out this inference. The testimony is uniform that the defection made by the Cincinnati movement is falling in strength, and is not now nearly so considerable as immediately after the Convention. On the other hand, the testimony is equally uniform that the regular candidates of the Republican Party are sure of numerous supporters among the Democrats, in case the Baltimore Convention destroys party allegiance by nominating a Republican.

There was never before a year when what is known as the "silent vote" was so sure to be potent in an election, or when the direction of this vote could more surely be counted on. It is evident that the great mass of sensible men, who make up their minds quietly, with considerable independence of ordinary campaign agencies, are prepared this year to give the mere political schemers one of the severest lessons ever yet read to them in this country. It is with those men that the strength of the Republican Party has always lain, and still lies. It is to them that its best and most prominent qualities most strongly appeal. They recognize its straightforward fidelity to its promises; its careful administration of the finances of the country; its prudence in not entering on dangerous experiments; its courage in maintaining, under all circumstances, the pledged faith of the nation; and the genuine respect it has always shown toward the will of the people authoritatively expressed. They have watched its dealings with the most complicated and trying problems of modern politics, and have seen it solve them by its simple adherence to honesty, justice, and the matured dictates of the popular judgment.

Against a party which commands because it deserves the solid confidence of American citizens, it is useless to make war with the ordinary partisan weapons. Clap-trap is powerless when opposed to the sober and deliberate operation of well-informed common sense. Personality falls blunted and useless on minds that have been convinced by candid observation. It is in these facts that the Republican Party finds its power. When it ceases to deserve the popular confidence, the fact will be known without the necessity of machine-conventions or "personal journalism" to announce it. The men to make it evident will neither be displaced office-holders nor disappointed office-seekers. They will be those quiet, unassuming, independent voters who are now in every city and township in the Union preparing to give victory to the Republican Party in November, because they are convinced that it is still the only trustworthy political organization in the country.

Two Feet-Holes the Less.

It may not be very pleasant reading for hot weather, but we advise everybody who wants to know where the seeds of pestilence come from that make New-York one of the unhealthiest cities in the Union, to read our reporters' account of the "cleaning out" of two notorious tenements in the Sixth Ward. How the "White House" and "Cadey's Alley" came to be the fever-nests that they are is rather a long story to tell. There was a time when they were surrounded with fields and gardens, and when the light airs of July wafted from them only the fragrant intimations of nature's high Summer-tide. Long after the "dome of New-York" had overleaped its "fortifications on the land side," and when "the Governeur-his Bowry" was no longer the only human habitation north of Chambers-street, the old Boston road was fringed with pleasant villas, and rural lanes marked the course of the streets that were to become the haunts of poverty and crime, and the future nurseries of pestilence. It took years to merge the suburb into the City, and, subsequently, by the time it had been done, no attempt was made to repair the straggling inequalities of the narrow thoroughfares, or to restrict by rigid health ordinances the huddling together of pent-up tenements with some nobler wrecks of the time when the country lay beyond the boundaries of the City Hall Park. The abuses which were permitted to grow up under early years of municipal neglect, became aggravated tenfold under the corrupt reign of Tammany. House proprietors ran unscrupulous as they were rapacious were allowed, in consideration of the requisite "influence," to pack rotten tenements with inmates till they were as crowded as a rabbit-warren, and were filled with the vile effluvia of a pest-house. Even an apology for a back yard was allowed to form the site of a fresh barrack, in which men, women and children were cribbed and penned with a disregard of sanitary regulations which would have been sternly interdicted had they been cattle, and with a contempt of decency from which the most debased savages would have recoiled.

We cannot rid ourselves of the effect of such a state of things on the health of the City, even after our local officials have begun, at least, to acknowledge the force of public botheim. The Upas-like shadow of Tammany blasted everything that it fell on. It introduced such corruption into our politics as the purifying agencies of years will not be able fully to eliminate; it poisoned social morality to an extent which we are only beginning to perceive, and by having summoned, directly and covertly, to take care of themselves, it placed in thousands of human frames the seeds of disease which are germinating to such an appalling extent under the malign influence of a tropical Summer. That the death-rate of New-York should have reached, last week, the alarming proportion of forty per thousand, per annum, is as direct a consequence of the plundering of TWEED and his fellow-corruptionists as the fact that our City debt is, to-day, over a hundred millions of dollars. The worst of it is that the new-found order for reform among the Boards which Tammany has left us, is developed in the most spasmodic and uncertain kind of way. There is no possible reason why the "cleaning out" of the slums of Baxter-street should have been postponed till the advent of the fierce heats of Midsummer. There was an amount of brutality about yesterday's eviction which might have been saved had it been done earlier in the season, and therefore with less urgent necessity for peremptory haste. And then, people will naturally ask into what holes will these degraded and ruin-stamped inmates of the "White House" and "Cadey's Alley" next crawl? They will find, without much trouble, places as filthy as those they have left. It is good for the health of the entire City that two of the fever-nests of Baxter and Mulberry streets stand tenantless. Will the Board of Health not only continue the process, but see that other houses nominally fit for human habitation are not made shamefully unfit, by the neglect of those who have been taught to know no better?

Sweeny Fugitivus.

JAMES J. KELSO, by the favor of WM. M. TWEED Superintendent of Police of the City of New-York, seems to be afflicted with an idea that the people of that City are idiots, who can be deceived by the shallowest of tricks. When we called attention to the fact that he had allowed a plain law of the State to be violated by a religious procession marching through the streets with music on Sunday, lest it was swiftly announced that he had ordered the Captains in whose precincts the violation of the law had occurred to be placed on trial for neglect of duty.

The inference to be drawn from this action was that he had done all that was incumbent upon him to insure the observance of the law; but facts have come to our knowledge which show that his pretense of vigor is only intended as an attempt to hide his own effort to evade the statute, in order that he might favor a certain class of citizens. It now appears that the Captain in whose precinct the church of St. John the Baptist is situated, and in which there was more playing of music than any other, is not to be placed on trial because of his claim that he stopped it as soon as he heard of it. This would be a plausible excuse if it could not be shown that by this course the Superintendent will be able to smother much evidence that he is himself at fault in the matter. There was an application made at Police head-quarters, Saturday evening, for another procession with music, which was refused on the ground that it was contrary to law, and the answer was made that the Captain had just read them a permit for the religious procession, which said nothing about music.

This was strictly true as to the character of the permit. It merely informed the Captains that a permit had been granted for the procession, and said nothing whatever about music, which was the vital matter, as it is music, not processions, which the law prohibits on Sunday. We wish to do our Catholic citizens the justice to say that if all the facts are allowed to appear, we believe it will be seen that, being misled by KELSO, they unwittingly violated the statute. The application for the permit was made to the Board of Police, and referred to the Superintendent in the usual form. Nothing being said in it about music, the gentleman who applied for it being ignorant of the law, and knowing that it was generally understood that there were to be several bands, acted accordingly. But, under the singular determination of the Superintendent not to put a particular Captain on trial, [illegible] made available.

All that we ask in this matter is, that the whole truth shall be told. This much the Police Commissioners owe to a community outraged by the action of their Tammany Superintendent, who manifestly sought to ignore a law of the State for the benefit of a class who desired no such questionable favor at his hands.

Two Murder Cases—A Contrast.

The manner of dealing out justice in New-Jersey presents a striking contrast to the tedious farces which prosecutions for capital offenses in many of the other States so frequently become. And seldom has this contrast been more impressively set forward than in the case of JOHN W. AVERY, who was hanged at Hackensack on Friday. The murder for which he suffered death was committed on the 7th of February of the present year. AVERY was tracked to New-York, and arrested on the following day. He was brought to trial on the 2d of April, found guilty on the 10th, the sentence was passed on the 18th, and executed on the 28th of June—the whole proceeding occupying little more than five months. Now, to the ordinary mind, five months may seem a deal of time to expend in deciding the fate of a murderer; but it will appear very short, indeed, when the case of AVERY is placed side by side with cases like that of PERRIER, the cold-blooded assassin of Mrs. LAURA D. FAIR.

According to the testimony of several witnesses, the woman FAIR murdered A. P. CRITTENDEN on the 12th of November, 1870. Her trial commenced on the 19th of March, 1871, and ended in a verdict of guilty on the 30th of the following month. An attempt was then made by counsel to impeach the jurors, but it failed; and on the 2d of June of the same year, Judge DWINELLE sentenced her to be hanged on the 28th of the following July. The proceedings were then carried to the Supreme Court, and a stay of sentence obtained until the 5th of February, 1872, when a new trial was ordered on the ground that the Court below had erred in not having permitted counsel for the defense to close the arguments, and in having admitted evidence as to the character of the prisoner. On the 6th of June, 1872, a motion was made for a change of venue; but it was overruled, and the trial ordered to proceed. In following the principle of the old adage, "while there's life there's hope," counsel for the defense—ever ready with excuses, quibbles, and "reasons why"—besought the Court to grant a postponement until the first Monday in September, so that the presence might be secured of certain witnesses whose testimony was of the utmost consequence to Mrs. FAIR. It would have been less than gallant to refuse such a trifling request, and the result is that almost two years will have passed over before it can be finally determined whether the killing of CRITTENDEN was murder in the first degree, or manslaughter in the fourth.

In the meantime, Mrs. FAIR has not been allowed to continue in her cell, as is the custom with condemned criminals. She has been the defendant in a civil suit, brought by her medical attendant, Dr. FRANK, to recover the amount of fees which she declared were exorbitant. After the exhibition, she had a quarrel with her mother about the disposition of certain moneys which she had given in trust to the old lady for the purpose of cheating her creditors, and which the latter refused to return. In short, she has been an unfailing source of gossip to the women of San Francisco of the school of Mrs. EMILY PITT STEVENS, known to fame as the "Heroine of the Revolver," and as the editress of a woman's journal.

Then, again, the fearful mortality which has occurred among those who have been in the remotest way connected with the Fair-Crittenden case, is also worthy of notice. Since the date of the death-sentence upon Mrs. FAIR, ELEAZA COOK, one of her counsel; HARRY BURNES, who assisted in the prosecution; Judge SERANGUE, of the Superior Court, who was instrumental in granting a new trial, and a son of A. P. CRITTENDEN, her victim, have died; and now we hear that that her mother lies dangerously ill of fever, and may not recover. Mr. STEVENS, her defender, has narrowly escaped being in the same position as herself, and heaven only knows what may become of the principal witnesses for the prosecution before September.

Between New-Jersey and California there is clearly a vast difference shown in the treatment of murderers. With the exception of a few of the New-England States, however, this difference would not be much less startling were the comparison to be made with ANY or all of the remaining States of the Union. But the worst of it is that the evil consequences of this tardiness in the Administration of Justice are every day becoming more and more apparent in the alarming increase of homicides.

MINOR TOPICS.

The heat with which we have been visited during the past few days is no doubt trying to weak constitutions, but it has not thus far caused any serious outbreak of disease, and the City has escaped the special scourges which the prophets foretold. The streets are very much cleaner than they were, and the increase of mortality is chiefly among children, who suffer much from cholera infantum. Steady work and little drinking are the best palliatives of extreme heat, and the less people think about the thermometer the better for them. Our compositors were setting type last night with the thermometer marking 105°, and if everybody worked as hard as they do, there would be less fuss made about the "heated term."

Mr. ROEBUCK'S happy epithet of "the dumbfoundered Spaniard," will be peculiarly applicable to any Cabinet Minister who tries to govern Spain under the condition into which it appears to be sinking. The cable announces that the Spanish Republicans—a pretty numerous class in the cities—have resolved "to oppose every form of monarchical government, to acknowledge no monarchical authority, and to abstain from all elections while monarchy exists in the country." The Conservative party, i. e., the Carlists, the Isabellists and the Alfonsists, has also, it is said, "determined to withdraw from the political arena," whatever that may mean. So long as these parties maintain an attitude of merely passive resistance, it may be possible for the Government to get along, but it is difficult to imagine how the Republicans, at least, can carry out their programme without coming to blows.

The difficulties of Greece have in so large a degree arisen from a bad understanding with the Porte, that it is satisfactory to read on the authority of the correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, at Constantinople, that a very much more cordial state of feeling prevails between those powers. The lines of railway in progress between the countries, and the convictions in each of the necessity of giving attention to industrial enterprise, serve to stimulate friendly relations which are likely to be attended with especially happy results in the future. If the amelioration of the two countries will only unite in their anti-brigandist efforts, there will soon be an end of Greece's principal pest. Hilarion, the chief-outlaw has been shot, the brigand escaped to Turkish territory, and then got off scot free.

From the detailed information sent from Washington this morning concerning Indian affairs, it seems that there is ground for apprehension of some trouble about the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the building of which the Indians are reported to be resolved to resist. It is evident on the other hand, that many of the reports from the Indian country have been grossly exaggerated. All authorities are agreed that in case of a conflict the Government will be greatly aided by the tribes which it has persistent and humane efforts have succeeded in attaching to it.

To what an extent political power still continues in the hands of the great aristocratic houses of England, is shown by the arrangements reported as having been made for the representation of the County of Bedford. The late member, Mr. C. SOMERSET, has become Duke of [illegible], and the vacancy thus created would be filled, but the Duke's eldest son being only twenty, cannot be returned for another year; therefore a local banker is put in as a warming-pan, with the understanding and agreement that he will get out as soon as the Marquis of TAVISTOCK is ready to take his place. And this be it remembered, happens not in a remote county, but within a ride of two hours from the Metropolis.

In weather when most of us find it more than we can comfortably accomplish to walk from our houses to a car, it surely requires no end of inhumanity, worthy of Mr. DORSEY'S attention—all the more so that the victims cannot cry dumb, can't speak, for fear of dismissal—that the unhappy drivers of street-cars are compelled to stand up for eleven hours daily. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, they are furnished with seats, but the excuse for not giving them the same accommodation here is that they would be unable, owing to the immense traffic, to keep an adequately good lookout. Admitting this to be so in the streets below Washington-square, they might surely be permitted to sit for the remainder of the way, and, if supplied with a sufficiently high stool, would run no more risk of losing customers than their brethren in other cities. To keep a man standing from forty-ninth-street to the Battery and back again, when the thermometer ranges from 90° to 96°, is taxing human endurance too severely in the present age.

The alarm of some of our citizens was groundless. Fortunately, Mr. GREELEY has not been consulted as to the best way of producing a pavement on South Fifth-avenue, and none of his singular agricultural theories are to be experimented upon. The Commissioner of Public Works has, instead, concluded a contract for putting down a pavement in the old-fashioned way, and the work having been actually commenced, we may expect that in a few weeks that long-neglected avenue will be an ornament and a decided boon to the City. Now let the Commissioner attend to New Church-street, which, even longer than South Fifth-avenue, has been an unmitigated nuisance.

Mr. GORDON GORDON is now fortunately not the only suitor in the field against JAY GOULD. It is just possible that Mr. STRAHAN may be able to make the suit of the mysterious Scotch gentleman as clearly the first step in compelling restitution from the plunderers of Erie as he made the Foley suit the first victory against the Ring. Anyway the Gordon suit will assume fresh interest and public importance now that a still greater issue has been raised against GOULD, and in the interest of corporate honesty in the State, as well as in the nation at large, it is to be hoped that the ends of justice will be fully attained in both cases.

THE LAST RIVER BRIDGE

Report of the Engineer-in-Chief—The Revised Estimates.

At a meeting of the directors of the New-York Bridge Company, yesterday, a report was read from Chief-Engineer ROEBLING, stating that, to his knowledge, all the contracts have been made in the most judicious manner, and have resulted to the best interests of the Company. He further says that every dollar's worth purchased of the bridge has been expended in a legitimate manner, and for the purpose for which it was designed. In reply to a resolution requesting him to report whether the expense of the structure thus far has exceeded the estimate made by the late JOHN A. ROEBLING, and whether the bridge can probably be completed for the sum total originally estimated, and if not, what was the cause of the excess, he says:

"The original estimate, made by Mr. JOHN A. ROEBLING in 1867, was $7,000,000. Of this amount $2,163,587 was for the foundations and towers above, and $150,000 for engineering. The cost as far as built—to wit, the Brooklyn tower, 200 feet, and twenty feet of tower masonry on the New-York side, besides the foundations, engines, machinery, engineering and contingencies has exceeded the original estimate $1,336,804 72. The cause of this is two-fold. In the first place, the original estimates have omitted many large items entirely, and have taken some few items too low. Secondly, the figures of items which foot up the excess embrace a large amount in the [illegible] portions of the work. There has been an increase in the size and elevation of the bridge. In the original estimate no allowances whatever were made for land or damages, which amount to $622,673 66, involving an additional expense of $6,000 for engineering to be added to that sum. A number of other large sums are accounted for, by engineer GRAY, and Chief-Engineer ROEBLING gives the items of the revised estimate, amounting to $9,500,000."

Interesting Correspondence Between Americus and Brett Seamen.

One of the richest places of the old Ring plunderers were the armories and drill-rooms. Under the pretense of providing ample accommodations for our citizen soldiers, many old lofts and rookeries were rented at extravagant rates, and the GARVEY and INGERSOLL agents drew fabulous sums from the Treasury for repairs and incidental expenses.

Controller GREEN directed his attention to these enormous swindles soon after he came into office, and has constantly endeavored to expose and defeat them. It is well known now that many of the places hired at extravagant rents, and on which was pretended large expenditures had been made, were in no dilapidated a condition as to be unfit for use, while others were simply extravagant, and not adapted to the purpose of an armory or drill-room. Among the latter may be reckoned rooms in Tammany Hall, in East Fourteenth-street, at the annual rent of $36,000. The Tammany Society have liberally promised the surrender and cancelment of the lease of said premises with the Board of Supervisors, and the Controller has been authorized by said Board to carry such offer into effect.

The following correspondence in relation to the subject has been received, viz:

"TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

Hon. James M. Green, Controller of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send to you herewith a communication from the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, declaring its willingness to surrender the cancellation of the lease of its building for the use of the County.

I respectfully request that you will lay the communication before the Board of Supervisors and ask their early action upon the matter. I am sure that they and you will appreciate the honorable and elevated spirit in which the Society, in this proposition, has responded to your request.

Very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Grand Sachem.

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, sends to the following representation to your honorable body. The building of the Society, except two rooms on the first story, which were reserved for the convenience of the Society, was rented for the use of the County, and was leased to the County by an instrument a copy of which is herein annexed.

The term of the lease is ten years, eight of which were on the first day of the present month of June expired. The rent is $36,000 per annum, payable in a very large edition, situated on East Fourteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, known as Nos. 51, 53, 55 and 57 East Fourteenth-street. The cost of the lots and buildings in 1868 was nearly half a million dollars. The rental does not pay the usual interest upon the investment, after defraying the cost of repairs, replacements, insurance and taxes. The Society has endeavored to meet the pressure and current assessments a better rental could have been obtained from private parties. Without improvement there may have been no better half of the present rent, but in view of the necessity for the improvement or inadequate purposes, at any rate, the Society is of opinion that the sentiment created by this City in the public mind against the Ring, out of which may be to some extent considered political, is not expedient or the.

It looks to continuing and is calculated to subject this country to imputations of deriving pecuniary advantage from the misfortunes of others. This would be wrong, and if known would be subject to the Society. Under these circumstances, the Society proposes to deal only with private parties, and to accept such terms as can be obtained from them in the open market.

It therefore proposes to your honorable body to give to the County of the City of New-York the surrender of the possession of the premises and the repayment of the moneys to the time of such surrender. It will also give its consent to the removal of all fixtures and other property belonging to the society on the premises, upon the proper removal.

By order of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Grand Sachem.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Continued from First Page.

alone could command me to take a life; and those who forced me needs be murderers; but if I take either by any consent or choice or privity of my own, I yield to a conviction false to God, a false before God and man. I adhere to the most philosophy of Paley. I know of no "expediency" which is not true and right here-after.

My conviction is sure that I have one of the best policy. There is no expedience in any course of conduct which is not honorable, truthful, honest, moral and just. Boys you and the Conservatives have from the end of the war acted on the expediency of choosing the "Lesser Evil," very much against all my personal instincts and my best judgment as to what was likely to be done in self-defense. The result is well known: it has been worse than a Sheridan laid upon our political plains, our profession of faith, our moral character, and our financial credit. Surely your Conservative counsels are not they the "lesser evil" whereof you or I can feel sure? Do they resolve what they indeed the "Lesser Evil?" You do but the same. Do they pursue the policy of not dividing the party by going to GREELEY? You may as well dream not to divide the party by going for GRANT. To go for either is to divide the party. Do they say the "lesser evil" is to support GREELEY to defeat GRANT? You may say that if they vote not for GRANT, they secure GREELEY.

Which is the worse, then, not which is the best, is the question. It is not, which will overcome most, but which will most avoid. I am silly enough not to choose either, if either will wholly overcome. I am not sure that I will not choose between such alternatives, indorse GRANT, my answer is that GRANT had better be elected *without my vote* than that GREELEY should be elected by it. I will vote for neither, and by abstension from the polls will express my condemnation of both. If I refuse to choose murder I don't see how I can be held responsible if I am taxed one penny for any subsequent murder. That is the whole logic of the case. It is rational to choose either. Do they say that GRANT is a military Machiavel, "obeys orders and breaks corners?" You may reply: Admit he is "a War Dog" and let badly, who himself aim no hits one? Was not GREELEY united with GARRISON and THOMPSON and GERRIT SMITH and WENDELL PHILLIPS, of old ones, in sowing and instigating poor old JOHN BROWN? See HOUSTON'S life at the crusade mastery of Virginia touching the raid. Is GRANT given to the bottle? GREELEY has all the time been drunker from fanaticism than GRANT has ever been from wine. Has GRANT been incessantly afflicted by the vindictive like four S. S. S. 's—SEWARD, STANTON, STEVENS and SUMNER? He is now rid of all four, and the worst of the latter E—which spells some very hard names, is "bottle-holder" for GREELEY in the ring. Was GREELEY superserviceably benevolent in going bail for President DAVIS? GRANT was far more manly in giving us honorable capitulation at Appomattox. We go home with the honors of war, to go home as we obeyed the laws, there to "remain unmolested in all respects whatsoever;" and when preeminents and indictments at Norfolk charged forty-seven of us with treason, including ROBERT E. LEE at the head and poor me at the foot, he interposed at once, claimed that his pardon of surrender should be respected, and caused every indictment to be quashed. I hardly thanked his good luck for that, for I was ready to risk a trial in order that I might make good my defense, and show to the world that the Federal authorities never believed the truth of the charge, and wanted only a pretext for plunder. Does HORACE GREELEY advocate "amnesty?" Then he was forestalled in Virginia. Congress had already, by a vote of two-thirds on the passage of three several bills, consented that the rebels should be permitted to vote, and made every voter in this Commonwealth eligible to any State office on the part of the people, and lately passed a general act of amnesty, never limited as to the right of Congress to take away my political franchises, except upon trial and conviction under laws not *ex post facto*; and I confess the act which assumed to remove disabilities which were never rightfully imposed. Neither a constitution nor a statute made after the fact can ever impose political disabilities by way of punishment for alleged crime. I wish it distinctly understood that I shall never claim my personal and State rights and privileges under any absolving act of Congress. For Congress or MR. GREELEY to tempt me by offers of amnesty is insulting. To threaten me with penalties not then under existing laws for my protection, insults me by claiming a favor from me for relieving one against their own crimes. The tyrants shall never atone to me by relaxing or releasing their ruffian grasp. I will never be released. I have been, only by the favor of the free to vindicate my liberty. I have no thanks nor respect for amnesty, coming from either Congress, GRANT, or GREELEY. And I especially deny the authority of a Conservative, any more than a Radical Legislature of Virginia to add their sanction to the tyranny of the Congress of the United States. When they pass the supplementary reconstructible and ridiculous act of the 5th March, 1868, they caused me to feel that I could "take care of my enemies, and had need only to pray for protection against such professed friends." Their very name of "*Conservatives*" became "a *thing* a man *laments*." Conservative because conserving nothing worth contending for, or worth having.

It would be well for the men of sound heads and hearts in this Commonwealth to analyze this growing doctrine of choosing the "Lesser Evil." It is both morally and politically pernicious. It has been recognized only in cases of extreme necessity, such as that of the only plank of shipwreck, or that of father and son on the same ladder giving way from the highest steeple. The Divine doctrine is, never to do evil or any sort or degree in order that good may come of it. Choosing the "Lesser Evil" has proved ferocious rather with good *presumptions for the preference* than with "good intentions." It makes one see "Evil" "too oft," and——

"Alas! familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

At the close of the war, any man as GREELEY of the abominations which ensued it on; and with it "all our woe," "to be dared" "needed but to be seen;" and now, he is not only "*endured*" by the Confederates, but they surpass "pity" with grateful thanks for putting his politic patronage on JEFF. DAVIS'S "bail bond," and his platform and acceptance are "*welcomed*" fully by them.

1st. We are called to pledge ourselves to the concession that *Secession is treason*; that the Federal Government has lawful authority to *extinguish States*; that the right of *absolute sovereignty* never in Congress has been *acquired by war*, and must be admitted; leaving the States in the condition of a more grouping on "*local government*."

2d. We are to pledge ourselves in perpetuity to pay the pensions of the "Mercenaries" who slew our sons and seeked our homes, in addition to the *Federal bounty* and the Rebel *booty* with which they had already been gutted by our subjugation.

3d. We are not to expect "The Lesser Evil" to put the Executive veto on *any revenue* bill—that is, we are to give up "*Free Trade*," and allow him to sign a *Protective tariff yielding no revenue*.

What Republicanism can be blacker than that GRANT'S certainly is no worse.

And just after the time when LONGSTREET, PICKETT and other Confederate officers, changed their "Gray" into "Blue" so quick that it seemed to be the magic of some invisible chemical, the lips of every one of you curled with "scorn," and you professed to turn your backs on them as comrades. Now, what am I to say of this same for GRANT, or that one for GREELEY, who follows such illustrious examples? Can any of you, on either GRANT'S or GREELEY'S side, with such principles in their platforms, show me how to distinguish between LONGSTREET and WIDDRUM and yourselves? Yes, there is one, and you know it. The difference between your cases, and that is in their favor—they were sheep of you in wisdom and virtue, by surrendering as they did at once, if it was either virtuous or wise to choose the "Lesser Evil." They did the thing boldly and defiantly, and you have waited to see which will "best pay." Pardon this allusion to the "cheek only to be slapped" on your own account, as it is not to you personally. I tell you that neither will pay you but in vengeance—the bitterest that foe can foster; the bringing you to consent to your own *shame!*

I don't know, however, that if you *will* choose the "Lesser Evil" you don't make the best bargain in taking GRANT. He is clear of the four S. S. S. S's, and if he be

miserable cliques about G. A. R.'s. Mr. SUMNER would never have left the Senate with the S. as with the G. if he had been consulted. [Laughter.]

Mr. and Mr. GREELEY are no Spartans in the name of Social Rights" said new before Congress. Mr. GREELEY apparently informs us that all social requests must be recognised. Political economy is not concerned in social as well as political affairs. Will appreciate the enormous appetite of Tammanyism for insatiable social sports. If SUMNER goes for GRANT, no wonder that across Cesar. Educated will go for GRANT. But he scrabbling at the shadow they are losing the substance; in view acting to divide the Republican Party. They are Grat divisions the Democratic and Conservative Parties united by acting as intemperately favored by the South; no union on GREELEY, they are just concentrating the North and upon GRANT. Accepting very low, they are, but not to conquer.

At all events, if the Convention at Baltimore nominates GREELEY, it will be the knell of the Democratic Party's doom. It may not kill but verify the party of "so-called" Conservatives. Severely pressed politically especially by Old Federalists and Old Line Whigs and Know-Nothings, who hate Democracy worse than they do Black Republicanism, and who were from the first, as Brownw and Forstedt, leading in Virginia, to the end of uniting with "Liberal Republicans."

"Liberal Exile," for the purpose of destroying Democracy. They have a purpose and a power in arresting GRANT, but to speak Democracy forever, utterly reckless of the honor and name of Confederate. We have just had a divided conference at New-York. Protection and Free-Trade came into conflict, but Democracy was thrown out entirely. The editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Mr. WATTERSON, was asked by somebody what he proposed to do with the Democratic Party? And he answered:

"Why, sir, the Democratic Party in the South has been disorganized ever since 1860. It gave up politics altogether then and went into war."

Yes, Democracy, faith, creed, truth, principle, honor, manhood, self-respect, patriotism, Constitution, Confederacy, the war, and its men, are to be politically ignored for *Conservatism*—the Mulatto-Republican Party! Did I not see one of the "*Committee of Nine*" and a Confederate General there?

These pure and pious partisans, therefore, turn up their eyes to Heaven and put up their hands exclaiming: "Ah! but GRANT is so corrupt and his myrmidons so foul, we can't be worsted!" I answer, I don't believe half what SUMNER says of GRANT or his "Personal Governments." I would trust Gen. GRANT before I would the witness who, if he tells the truth, betrays the strong confidence of his dead Cabinet Minister. Is GRANT insulting Cesar to be what SUMNER says BRAMHOM said of him? Is GRANT fitter to govern this nation? He would if elected, be the mask of Momus on the corpse of the Constitution! And as to the myrmidons, GRANT's swarm is full, and GREELEY's is *hungry, very hungry*, and it may take all the blood left in our veins to satiate them! I know the worst of GRANT. GREELEY is untried and I am willing to bear the ills I suffer rather than fly to those I know knot of. And if GRANT be elected by our abstence from the polls, he may be molified by our forbearance, now that he is clear of the S. S. S.'s, and GREELEY will be mainly guided by one of the worst of them.

But what if GREELEY be elected? and what if he is not?

If he be elected, every Confederate who goes for him will, like *Falstaff*, know the Prince by "instinct," and what a scene of humiliation will we Southern Confederates who stand by faithful amid the tainted have to undergo! Every "Lesser Evil" recoil with loathing from a beggar's hand for a craven's crumb. They have been entirely and utterly subdued. They have taken test oaths, have begged for pardons dubbing them traitors. They will say, "If he was good enough for us to vote for, he is not too bad for us to take office from." We choose the "lesser Evil," and we choose the demoralizing evil of Grant's Administration worse than that would seem, at least, to be!

Behold the spectacle! *Confederate kneeling on the Cincinnati platform, or prostrate before Horace Greeley, praying for office, or pray for blessing the "Lesser Evil!"* Heaven defend my self-vision from that degradation! Let GRANT and Grant's ramrmi, unlicensed, unbridled, unbarred, forever, *without my vote, rather than see such a scene with it!* If we vote for neither, then neither will tempt us to bow so low as to beg for office from the invaders of the Constitution and our country.

There is another spectacle I would avoid. Are, even the defeat of GREELEY. What if he shall not be elected? Those Confederates who will have committed themselves forever against themselves and all that men hold dear and sacred will have done so in vain, and—*gotten no pay!* That will be their saddest catastrophe. What a bye-word, and hissing it would be! It will have become from on all sides! That will have driven the last nail into the coffins of the Confederate dead who have coffins, and will prick the bones of those who are buried in earth with nothing but their "martial cloaks around them."

The "Lesser Evils" had better, then, be cautious before they are committed.

GRANT will be elected overwhelmingly. Where will GREELEY's followers then be? The "*white hats*" will be sent to the dyer, and those who wore them will swear that it was but a joke put upon me "Vam Old Joker."

It is extremely sad to me to put these things before you. But they are inevitably upon us, and must be met. I pray you, and Virginia, and Confederates especially, to stand proudly aloof.

Yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

MODEL HEAD-QUARTERS.

Who Compose and Visit the Up and Down Town Offices of the Tammany Candidate.

A better place to take an afternoon nap cannot be found in the City than at the Greeley head-quarters, Astor House. It is so quiet there, such an absence of excitement or bustle. You could sleep there all day, and nobody would disturb you. Indeed, the half dozen antiquated politicians who frequent the rooms are so much inclined to somnolence themselves, that they take no notice of anybody around them. Those who are not asleep speak in confidential whispers in the corners of the rooms, and if one did not know the staple topic of their conversations you would suppose that somebody was dead, and that these venerable-looking men were arranging the details for its funeral. Sometimes, however, the hired clerk leaves the curtains undrawn for hours at a time, and buzzing flies fill the rooms. Then the heads start from the sleepers. A middle-aged man, wearing a shiny black coat and hat, and baggy linen trousers, sat asleep on the sofa the other day. A pertinacious fly seemed determined to kill his repose. The fly flew around his nose and mustache repeatedly. After a while the man threw back his head, and opened his eyes and was attracted to a small table where a blank-book was lying, and upon which a slate was placed asking visitors to inscribe their names in the book. The book was opened, and a vain search made for the name of some individual remarkable for having done something of importance. To some of the names are appended expressions, such as "GREELEY or no Rome," "Vote for HORACE," or such a "majority will be given," "A Southerner who has been a life-long opponent of GREELEY will vote for him," &c. One of the names has added to it "young and inexperienced but willing to learn." This sentiment the visitor could accept as applicable to his own case, for no one ever felt so young or inexperienced as now, surrounded as he was by such a venerable gray-headed, though small assemblage. When he saw a gray-headed old man approaching him he threw himself into an attitude of respectful attention. "How do you like the list of names, Sir?" asked the old gentleman. "I have not had time to find with it, Sir," was the reply. "Will you sign your name?" was asked. "Thank you, I don't care to," said the visitor, as he arose from the table and took a seat elsewhere, to the evident disappointment of the old man.

"They wanted you to sign the book, didn't they," said an old chap in seedy black and dirty gray whiskers, who sat next to him.

"They asked me to," was the reply.

"So they do several days," said the old chap, chuckling, and "nobody that knows anything does it, unless for fun," he added.

"Do you see them three men over there," he went on without interruption. "One of them is an ex-Deputy Collector, the other is an ex-Deputy naval officer, and the other is an ex-Government Inspector, or something of that sort."

"All men out of office," said the visitor.

"And they deserve to be," said the old man.

"One was discharged for incompetency."

"Indeed!"

"The other for drunkenness, and the other for neglect of duty. They feel sure, naturally, and think the only chance for them to get into office is by the election of somebody else than GRANT."

"You seem to be well posted about these Greeley folk?"

"I know them from JOHN COCHRANE down," said the old man, "JOHN is an active man in politics. What he hasn't been the Lord only knows. He's been connected with any number of parties. He used to be a leading light in Tammany Hall, you know. Between you and me, if old HORACE expects to carry the election with such followers, he won't have the ghost of a chance. I mean tell you a joke about JOHN. You know he's like Mayor HALL, he's got a great notion of scribbling."

"I remember," said the visitor, "a famous resolution of his composition, which was much copied in the papers."

"Yes, regular highfalutin. Well, he writes another poetry every day about the head-quarters, and takes 'em to the newspapers. The editors don't always publish them, however. Now, I'm down there every day, and I know basket, in a hurry, in one office that I know of."

"JOHN may be good enough at speech-making, but writing is not in his line," said the old man.

"Who is the old gentleman over there with the gold spectacles, who appears to be so deeply absorbed in thought; the gentleman that everybody calls General?" asked the old man.

"Pshaw," said the old cynic, "he's no more a General than you or I."

"What do they call him General for, then?"

"I don't know," was the reply, "unless it is because he was once a Captain Provost Marshal at Dunkirk, N. Y. I've known GEORGE W. PALMER for years, and I never knew he was a General until lately."

"I suppose," said the visitor, "like many other distinguished Americans, he is a General by courtesy."

"Did you ever know a politician by trade," said the old man, "who wasn't some military rank? You wonder the politician the higher the rank."

Mr. GREELEY has a room upstairs, but he was not visited by anybody.

"He had a room there for a time," said the old man. "The talk about GREELEY's having a permanent room here is only a dodge. By the way, Stetson has this Committee have the swindling cheek to charge their bills to the Grant Committee, and they have been trying to get Stetson to pay them. Stetson thought the good Quakers could bring a striking appeal here. It has, but I don't know whether the bar profits by it. There are precious few of them that can afford to pay fifty cents for breads. Why, Sir, these politicians you see around here are rusty with age; they have been trying to get office all of their lives; some of them have succeeded, and lost them; now they are trying to get office again. Their chances are small, in my opinion."

"These campaign documents over there don't seem to interest many," said the visitor, pointing to the huge pile of pamphlets franked by Hon. Mr. ROOSEVELT, lying in the room.

"They have'nt got money enough to pay the postage. They expect to be furnished with the necessary funds by Tammany, when GREELEY is indorsed at Baltimore."

"What is the name of the Secretary?"

"GRANT, no relative of the General; he sells campaign song books in the next room, if you want to buy any."

"No, I don't care to invest. Are you acquainted up at the National Executive Committee's head-quarters?"

The old chap gave an assent, and the twain walked up to the Grant head-quarters.

Here there was a scene of some little activity. Col. STRAM ALLEN, and about a dozen of men younger looking than at the other committee-rooms, sat in the reception-room seemingly absorbed in writing. There is really nothing of interest in franking, said an official-looking individual, in answer to a query.

"Who runs this machine?" asked the writer of his gunndam friend.

"Col. STRAM ALLEN and Major ORANGE S. STEVENS," was the reply. "ALLEN is the Chairman, and STEVENS raises the sinews of war—the money," he added by explanation.

"Who is Stevens?"

"He's been a Democrat all his life, voted for McCLELLAN, used to preach VALLANDIGHAM, belongs to several Tammany organizations, and was, I believe, a Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth Ward about two years ago. He was connected, it is said, with the Tammany Ring, and was at one time a friend of FISK, securing a position as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment. He fell out with FISK, I understand, before his death."

"He has a singular record for a supporter of GREELEY," said the writer.

"Oh! GREELEY, you know, has a Dolly Varden following," said the old man; "STEVENS was around soliciting, I was told, and called upon a merchant supposed to be favorable to GREELEY. This gentleman told him that he would give money to help GREELEY, if he was assured that he would cut his connection with REUBEN E. PEATON, JOHN COCHRANE, GEO. W. PALMER and others of that ilk. This he was afraid he couldn't do, and he was not prepared to give anything."

That was a good joke played upon STEVENS, too. He was sent to Mr. DODGE, of the firm of PERRY, DODGE & Co. He told Mr. DODGE that he had been informed that he was a friend of GREELEY's, and he had come to him to get money to subscribe to the campaign fund.

"You wouldn't have thought so," said Mr. DODGE if you had seen my name in the list of delegates who nominated GRANT at Philadelphia."

"Well, I guess I'm in the wrong pen," said STEVENS.

"I'm afraid you are," said Mr. DODGE.

"Good morning," said STEVENS.

"Good morning," said Mr. DODGE.

"Very hot day," said STEVENS.

"Very hot," said Mr. DODGE.

"By the way," said the old man, "there is no bitter jealousy between this Committee and the one at the Astor House. The latter Committee is regarded here as a sleepy hole. The further exposition of the GREELEY Committees was postponed until another occasion.

CHEATED SUBSCRIBERS.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

When Mr. LEWIS P. ALLEN asked the editor of the New-York *Tribune* whether it was honest to keep the money he had paid that concern in advance for a Republican journal which he did want, and send him instead a Democratic journal which he did not want, he touched a responsive chord in the hearts of tens of thousands of Mr. GREELEY's subscribers. The *Tribune* would not print this letter. It dared not, because it knew that the letter was only one of a host that demanded a similar hearing. Instead of doing the manly thing it sneered at its aggrieved subscriber, misrepresented his position, and defied him to obtain the redress which it denied.

But Mr. ALLEN may have his satisfaction in the consciousness of right, and in the knowledge that his letter has hurt the renegade journal badly, in its most vital point. His letter, as published in this paper, has been the means of eliciting many similar protests, and raised a question of newspaper ethics which the *Tribune* cannot answer without confessing that it is dishonestly using a vast sum of money, obtained under false pretences, from subscribers to a Republican newspaper. How deeply the *Tribune's* subscribers are offended by its dishonesty, and how and when they propose to make their indignation felt, may be judged by the following letter from a prominent banker in Illinois to a friend in this City:

"DEAR SIR: On the 18th, just before leaving New-York, I read Mr. L. P. ALLEN's letter to the *Tribune* in the TIMES and it struck me eminently just and true that I purpose having the same kind of a journal paper here. I have also read the flippant and insulting criticism upon the same in the *Tribune* of the 19th. Now I am one of many in exactly the same position as Mr. ALLEN, having taken the daily *Tribune* for twelve years past, and my time runs to November next. Our remedy, I think, will come about next November. At all events this State will have a Republican majority for GRANT and WILSON. I never expected to see a man claiming to be an American, to say nothing about an honest man, attain to a lower level than BENEDICT ARNOLD, but such is the case with HORACE GREELEY. Were he to draw to-morrow, and advocate the election of GRANT and WILSON, up to election day I would not, nor never will, take his paper."

The shabby insolence of the *Tribune's* comments on Mr. ALLEN's letter (for Mr. GREELEY's organ could find more room for sober and misrepresentation of Mr. ALLEN's letter than would have required to print his letter) will be better understood when we state that he has been a correspondent of that paper for more than twenty years; that it has published numerous articles from his pen as editorials; that the editors have repeatedly asked him to write more, and, besides that, has received such a request within a year, over the signature of the *Tribune's* present editor, Mr. WHITELAW REID. Before the paper turned traitor, along with GREELEY, it used to answer respectful communications addressed to it by political opponents. But now it coances treat with common decency the reasonable remonstrance of one of its oldest and most influential subscribers, a leading correspondent and welcome contributor! Is it any wonder that such a change should have come over the great newspaper, since it turned conspirator?

But this controversy is not ended yet. Another of the *Tribune's* suppressed letters has found its way into print, in which a subscriber from Yates County, New-York, who says his "case is but one of many thousands which should be forced home upon it," puts the proposition in this unanswerable shape:

To the Publishers of the New-York Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: At the beginning of the current year we entered into a specific contract for $6 lawful currency, by me paid to you, it was agreed upon your part to furnish me with a Republican newspaper, then known as the New-York *Tribune*, twice a week for one year. On this contract I claim a breach on your part; certainly you can allege no failure on mine. Failing to receive the paper, the clerk on account of its end of the present month by stopping the paper and refunding me $1 50. This amount is small and unimportant, but regarded in the light of business, in my view, it will not do for you to say that you agreed to furnish me with the *Semi-Weekly Tribune* simply, for that does not cover the case. The *Tribune* has always been known as a Republican paper, as much you had issued your prospectus, and from this I had a perfect right to assume that it would continue to be what it had been. Under no other state of things should I have subscribed for it.

The recreant newspapers are tearing from their whitened subscribers in all parts of the country, pantaloons subscribers to the Chicago *Tribune* in Grove City, Ill., refuse to take that renegade sheet from the Post-office, and have united in a letter to the publishers, from which we quote as follows:

"We, the undersigned, subscribers for the *Tribune*, and many of us have been its patrons since the first publication, hear leave to say to you that we cannot be sold out to the enemy, and since you have abandoned the principles formerly promulgated by the *Tribune*, we order you to discontinue our papers. You will find the balance due on our subscriptions if you see proper, but if not, discontinue our papers at once, for we are all Greeley men here."

This is the expression from a single town in Illinois. Undoubtedly it is only of a piece with hundreds of others. Those who are familiar with the newspaper business can readily imagine the consternation which such letters must produce in the counting rooms of the renegade journals. And this is only a beginning. The worst is yet to come. They may not feel the pecuniary pressure so much while the subscribers' money that was paid "in advance" holds out; but when that period has become ventral at which they usually receive the bulk of remittances,—then look out for trouble! There will not be enough left of the *Tribune* to make one of the old papers.

A Candid Opinion of Horace Greeley by One of his Admirers.

The other day we republished an article from the Chicago *Tribune*, showing the estimation which the editor of that paper placed upon Mr. GREELEY in 1856. The following from the same paper of a later date shows that down to Jan. 4, 1871, the date of the article, there had been no change for the better:

MR. GREELEY IN OFFICE.

Mr. GREELEY is sure to Washington, not exactly seeking office, but placing himself conveniently in the way where an office can seek him. We are told certain that the post of Commissioner Perpetual and Envoy Extraordinary to San Domingo, to inquire into the mental, moral and physical characteristics of the Dominicans, is really an office. On reflection, we believe nothing of the kind is authorized by the Constitution or any law. Mr. GREELEY's chances of obtaining it, therefore, are reduced almost to a certainty by the fact that it requires neither the vote of any constituency, the commission from the Departments of State, nor the confirmation of the Senate, to secure the appointment. All that is required is that somebody shall be found who is ignorant of the mental, moral and physical characteristics of the Dominicans, so that he shall be capable of learning something about them that he did not know before, and that he shall not be mad for his learning."

Both the office and the qualifications bear a remarkable resemblance to those of Peace Commissioner to Niagara Falls, which, we believe, was the tenth office Mr. GREELEY ran for, and the second he was ever elected to.

It we appear to comment on this responsible appointment with sarcasm, we are not. We profoundly deplorate the showering upon Mr. GREELEY of some reward for his great labors, and some recognition of his instinctive modesty. Moreover, some of our readers may have forgotten that Mr. GREELEY has just completed his great work, *What I Know About Farming*, and ought to be one of the pilots of the National Treasury to appropriate whatever revenue remains, after the payment of the national debt and the demands of the lobby, to the free circulation of this great work.

In no country do the natives need this unspeakable boon more badly as in San Domingo. With a Greek Testament under one arm, and *What I Know About Farming* under the other, a Dominican would be as far on the road to civilization as a perfectly naked but well-read gentleman could be expected to be in the absence of pantaloons or soap. Mr. GREELEY's visit will help to promote the circulation of his various works, and we beg to say that his own expenses, we would like to see the economists who would object! We are strongly in favor of his appointment.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN announces that he is not strong enough to do much campaign work in Indiana this year.

Hon. HEISTER CLYMER has appointed Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee.

The anti-secret society folks have nominated J. L. BARLOW, of New-York, for Vice-President, vice Gen. CHAS. H. HOWARD, declined.

The Little Rock *Republican* informs us that the Arkansas Liberal Republican "State" Convention consisted of exactly fourteen members.

COL. THOMAS H. HERNDON, Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, will, in a few weeks commence a thorough canvass of the State.

Illinois will have nineteen Congressional districts under the new apportionment. In 1868 fourteen of them were carried by the Republicans.

A Richmond paper reports that Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR is at the White Sulphur Springs, and that HORACE GREELEY is expected there at an early day.

Thus far the Democratic portion of the Greeley party in Kentucky has treated the Liberal Republican portion with the utmost indifference, not to say contempt.

Hon. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District of Wisconsin. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* vouches for him as an excellent candidate.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* quotes from over a dozen Democratic papers in Texas to show that there is great opposition there to GREELEY and BROWN, and that a straight ticket is desired.

Contrary to the anticipations and desires of several aspiring Democrats in the First District of Wisconsin, Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL announces that he is a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The Schenectady *Star* indignantly says that if the Greeley-Republican leaders expect to induce Democrats to vote for GREELEY they must publish fewer foolish articles, the point at which is that the Democratic Party is played out.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* denies that either EX-GOV. FAIRCHILD or Hon. L. S. CASWELL intends to be a candidate against Hon. E. W. KEYES for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District of Wisconsin. The *Sentinel* anticipates Mr. KEYES's renomination by acclamation.

Local Notes.

A meeting of the Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last evening at No. 164 Custhum-street. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations of GRANT and WILSON. The Club now numbers over 110 members.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, of the Seventh Ward, was held at Head-quarters, No. 65 East Broadway, last evening, and a large number of new members were enrolled.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District met last evening, at their head-quarters, Greenwich Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, RICHARD M. COLLARD presiding, Mr. F. S. LAMBERT and Gen. WM. F. PEEBLES addressed the meeting, after which resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of GRANT and WILSON.

A Grant Democratic Campaign Club was organized, last evening, in the Twenty-second Ward, at No. 315 West Forty-third-street. Over 150 members were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: A. C. WISE, President; D. KNAPP and E. C. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; P. Lydecker, Treasurer; S. S. Homes, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Mulieu, Recording Secretary; W. Lydecker, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Twelfth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held a meeting last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, JOHN HART in the chair and ABRAHAM BAKER acting as Secretary. It was decided to raise a banner, 25 feet by 40, on poles 55 feet high, at the corner of Sixth-street and Avenue C on July 9, on which occasion GEN. BUTLER, Hon. THOS. C. ACKLAND and others will address the meeting. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the members of the club, who expressed a belief that GRANT would have a easier victory this year than he gained in 1868.

Brooklyn Politics.

The Brooklyn Seventh Ward Republican Club held a regular business meeting at Oxford Hall, corner of Fulton and Classon avenues, last evening.

The regular Republicans of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, assembled at the Chapel, No. 266 Cumberland-street, near Lafayette-avenue, last evening, and took preliminary steps toward organizing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Fourth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn held a regular business meeting at Washington Hall, on Adams-street, JOHN DIKEMAN presiding, and WM. GUHRAUER, Secretary. A number of new members were enrolled.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

A Conference to be Held in this City on the 30th inst.—Gov. Parker Declines to be a Candidate for Vice-President.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Labor Party has decided on a conference at the Germania Hall Assembly Rooms, in New-York, on Tuesday forenoon, July 30, Judge DAVIS and Gov. PARKER having declined their nominations. Gov. PARKER writes as follows:

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 30, 1873.

To Edwin M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston, Mass.

SIR: Your letter informing me that the Convention of the National Labor Reform party, which met at Columbus on the 22d day of February last, placed me in nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, has been received. Deal honestly by my preference as expressed by the representatives of a large and influential body of my fellow citizens. I am in favor of all legal and just measures that tend to improve the condition of working men. I have always been a member of the Democratic Party. For nearly thirty-five years I have shared its triumphs and defeats, adhering to its fortunes because I considered its success essential to good government and to the elevation of the laboring classes. Having been placed in important public positions as the nominee of that party, I am bound in honor, as well as by inclination, to stand by its organization and abide by the decision of its National Convention. To be the candidate of one party while supporting the nominees of another (although the two may agree substantially in principle) would be inconsistent, and I therefore respectfully decline the nomination tendered me by the Convention you represent.

JOEL PARKER.

Obscene Literature—Trial of John Mosher—The Jury Locked up for the Night.

The whole of yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, was occupied with the trial of JOHN MOSHER, charged with keeping for sale obscene literature. The case is one of several in which Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, has made complaints before the Justices. The prosecution presented a number of witnesses and several of the obscene books seized in the stores were brought into Court.

Recorder HACKETT made a brief charge, and at 5 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate on their verdict, but not having agreed up to 10 o'clock, they were locked up for the night.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Mode of Adjudicating the Direct Claims at Geneva.

The Franco-German Indemnity Treaty in the Assembly.

Appeal from Judge Hogeboom's Decision in the Ring-Thieves' Case.

Escape of Mrs. Squatting Bear from Her Indian Spouse.

Decapitation of a Railway Passenger at Denver, Col.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mode of Procedure in Determining Interest Claims—The San Juan Boundary.

GENEVA, July 1.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal, in dealing with the direct claims of the American Government, will consider separately the character of the Confederate cruisers, and award damages according to its findings.

BERLIN, July 1.—The arbitration on the San Juan boundary question will now proceed. Prince BISMARCK is about to appoint international jurists to examine the papers submitted by the English and American Governments, and report to the Emperor WILLIAM.

FRANCE.

Signing of the Treaty for the Final Evacuation by the German Army of Occupation.

PARIS, July 1.—The treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which was signed last Saturday night by Count REMUSAT and Count VON ARNIM, requires the ratification of the French and German Governments within one week after having been signed. One-half milliard francs of the war indemnity are to be paid two months after the ratification of the Treaty. Then the Departments of the Marne and Upper Maine are to be evacuated; the second half of this milliard on the 1st of March, 1873, and one milliard francs on the 1st of March, 1874, when the Departments of the Ardennes and Vosges are to be evacuated. The last milliard francs of the indemnity, with the accrued interest thereon, is to be paid on the 1st of March, 1875, when the Departments of the Meuse and Meurthe and the fortress of Belfort are to be evacuated.

At the session of the National Assembly today, M. GOUILARD, the Minister of Finance, will introduce a bill authorizing a new loan to raise funds to meet the requirements of the final

Disappointment in the Assembly with the Conditions of the Treaty of Evacuation.

PARIS, July 1.—In the National Assembly, this afternoon, M. ZOUAVE read the text of the treaty for the evacuation of France, just concluded with Germany. Great disappointment was felt when it was found that by the clauses of the treaty, although certain districts are to be gradually evacuated, Germany has the right to maintain the full strength of the army of occupation in France until the war-indemnity is entirely liquidated.

The Minister of Finance did not submit at to-day's session the bill for raising a new loan to meet the obligations of the treaty.

SPAIN.

King Amadeo to Make a Tour of the Disturbed Districts—Republican Opposition to Monarchy.

MADRID, July 1.—The King will soon visit the Northern provinces of the Kingdom, passing through those which have been most disturbed by the Carlist agitation.

The Republicans have resolved to oppose every form of monarchical government in Spain, to acknowledge no monarchical authority, and to abstain from all elections while monarchy exists in the country. At the same time members of the majority in the Cortes and former members of the Ministry belonging to the Conservative Party have determined to withdraw from the political arena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations to Celebrate the Fourth of July in Liverpool.

LONDON, July 1.—Arrangements have been made by the American Club, of Liverpool, for a fine celebration of the Fourth of July in that city. The Bishop of Manchester, the Dean of Ubester, JOHN BRIGHT and Mr. BARTHOLDI have been invited to attend the dinner on the occasion.

THE RING THIEVES.

Appeal from the Decision of Judge Hogeboom Filed by the Attorney-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Notices of issue on appeal from the decision of Judge HOGEBOOM, overruling the demurrer in the case of The People *vs.* WM. M. TWEED, impleaded with others, and the same *vs.* RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and THOMAS FIELDS, were filed to-day in the County Clerk's office by Attorney-Gen. BARLOW. The argument will take place as an preferred cause on the opening day of the extraordinary General Term convened by the Governor on July 8, in accordance with chapter 37, Laws of 1868. If the General Term should decide to sustain the decree of Judge HOGEBOOM, the matter will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

A WOMAN'S FOLLY.

What a "Female Philanthropist" Accomplished by Marrying a Sioux Chief—Adventures of Mrs. Squatting Bear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—The Kansas City *Times* of the 29th inst., says that Miss AMANDA BARBEE, who married SQUATTING BEAR, a Brule SIOUX Chief, at Washington, in 1867, and went to Dakota Territory with her husband as a missionary, arrived in that city on the steamer *Fontenille*, from Fort Benton, on Friday last. After spending three years with the Sioux, suffering gross indignities, and being compelled to perform the most menial services, she attempted to escape, but was recaptured and beaten nearly to death by her husband, and then sold to a Cheyenne Chief for three ponies. She was taken North in 1870, and remained with the Cheyennes till this Spring, when she escaped to Fort Benton. Miss BARBEE left Kansas City on Friday for her home at Milford, Mass.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Man Decapitated by an Engine at Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, Colorado, July 1.—A terrible accident occurred here this morning. Mr. GEORGE W. K. TROMBLY, of this place, attempted to get upon a freight-train after it had started, but missed his footing and fell across the side track on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, just as a thirty-two-ton engine was backing down. The engine and tender passed completely over him. His head was cut off, and rolled some distance from the body, and the body was otherwise horribly mutilated.

FIRES.

Large Fire in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 1.—The extensive buildings and machinery of the Albert Plaster Manufacturing Company at Hillsboro, N. B., were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000; insurance unknown. One hundred and seventy persons are thrown out of employment.

Warehouses Burned in Ludington, Mich.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Private advices from Ludington, Mich., state that a fire, on Saturday, destroyed two warehouses belonging to Mr. WARD, also the mills of LIBBON & Co., adjoining. Loss, $60,000.

Destructive Fire at Wellsville, Allegheny County.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 1.—A disastrous fire occurred this morning, about 2 o'clock, at Wellsville, Allegheny County. It broke out in SAMPSELL's Liquor and grocery store, and rapidly spread to the wooden buildings, adjoining. The chief sufferers are Mr. WILSON of New-York, who owned the building where the fire originated; E. HIRSH, the owner of the stock which was burned, and B. HERMAN, owner of another hotel. The insurance companies, of New-York, and the American, of Philadelphia, were the heaviest insurers.

RIFLES, CARBINES AND CANNON.

Breech-Loaders for the Army—Appointment of a Board to Select the Heavy-Artillery Tests at New-York.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—During the late session of Congress a clause was inserted in the Army bill appropriating $250,000 for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory, and providing that no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service upon the recommendation of a Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One general officer, one ordnance officer and three officers of the line, one to be taken from the cavalry, one from the infantry, and one from the artillery, and that the system when so adopted shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service, and no royalty shall be paid or the Government of the United States for the use of said patent, to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent on which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested.

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York, on Sept. 8, 1873, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory, to order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment, which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech loading system for muskets and carbines, for the military service. The following is the detail for the Board: Brig-Gen. A. H. TERRY, United States Army; Col. P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department; Col. H. B. CLITZ, Tenth Infantry; Major M. A. RENO, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Le L. LIVINGSTON, Third Artillery. Second Lieut. HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as Recorder of the Board. All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples, and appear in person under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

A Board to consist of Col. R. H. K. WHITLEY, of the Ordnance Department; Col. GEORGE W. GETTY, Third Artillery; Col. H. G. WRIGHT, Corps of Engineers; Lieut.-Col. T. T. S. DAUDLEY, of Ordnance Department; Major TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Fifth Artillery; Major SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Department, and First Lieut. C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Department, has been appointed by the War Department to meet in New-York City, N. Y., July 10, for the purpose of examining such models of heavy ordnance as may be presented to it, and of designating and reporting to the Chief of Ordnance such models as may be selected for experiments, under the following provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1873:

"That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1874, for experiments and tests of heavy ordnance, $270,000: provided that this appropriation shall be applied to at least three models of heavy ordnance, to be designated by a Board of Officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which report shall include both classes of breech and muzzle loading ordnance, the number and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from the stores on hand. The Chief of Ordnance will supply the board with all information bearing on the subject which may be found on the files of his Bureau, and will extend invitations to all inventors and others interested in heavy rifled ordnance to present their plans and specimens. He will also furnish the necessary clerks and all other information that may be of assistance to the Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

THE SEASON AT WALLACK'S.

A drama from the pen of Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON, new to local audiences, was represented at Wallack's Theatre yesterday evening. "The Last Trump Card" is not a play of sufficient interest or literary merit to produce a deep impression at any time, but its intricate story, exacting a steady attention which the triteness of the incidents, when these are made clear, does not offer any compensation for, renders it especially unfitted, we think, for performance in Midsummer weather. It would require more space, and, perhaps, more patience than is actually demanded of us, to recite the story in question. Omitting reference to the antecedent events, the recapitulation of which is undertaken, in long speeches, by all the personages of the piece, the plot of "The Last Trump Card" may be understood from a mention that the evil-doer of the drama is an adventurer, one *Viscount de Nourmont*, who seeks the hand and fortune of *Alice Walsingham*; that the *deus ex machina* is a good and brave woman, *Cecilia Thornton* by name; and that the favored suitor of *Alice* is *Cecil Seagift*, a young naval officer whom *de Nourmont* naturally enough persecutes until the loss of the lady's fortune causes him to forego his designs. *De Nourmont* is of course foiled in the third act, his discomfiture being shared by *Jabez Jubal*, a Hebrew money-lender, intended to be more typical than Mr. STODDART succeeds in making him. The setting in "The Last Trump Card" is intuitive, and will doubtless be all that could be desired when additional rehearsals shall beget a closer acquaintance with the lines than the first act showed last night. Mr. FISHER pictures *De Nourmont*, with much warmth and force, and his combat with *Cecilia*, in act the second, is a very effective affair. Lightness and elegance are, however, rather wanting in Mr. FISHER's personation. Miss ELLA BURNS embodies *Alice* with intelligence and sweetness of manner, but the artist is somewhat deficient in vigor for the penultimate scene of the second act. Mrs. HARRY, an experienced actress, fills the rôle of *Cecilia*. *Cecil Seagift* is allotted to Mr. E. T. RINGGOLD, and *Jabez* to Mr. STODDART, whose fun is acceptable, but whose immoderate use of at least one expletive is not so agreeable. Besides these performers, Mr. W. H. MONTGOMERY, as a weak-minded turfite, crammed with racing expressions unintelligible probably to many of his hearers; Mr. ROCKWELL, as a henpecked lawyer, and Miss EFFIE GERMON as an English soubrette—if the type and the nationality can be reconciled—are concerned in the representation. The drama is handsomely set. It was received with indications of approval by an assemblage quite strong in numbers, considering the insufferable heat.

PERSONAL.

A report is current, we are sorry to learn, that Mr. HENRY D. PALMER, who departed for England, in ill-health, some weeks ago, is now suffering from mental aberration. A statement of facts—and particularly a statement different in its purport from the above-mentioned rumor—would be gladly received from authorized sources, but we are inlued to say that there seems to be no reason for doubting the accuracy of that which now appears in print for the first time.

Musical.

CONCERT AT MR. GODFREY'S BAND.

The band of the Grenadier Guards will return to England by the Roman steamer *City of Antwerp* on Saturday next. Prior to their departure they will give a concert for the benefit of the St. George's Society on Friday evening. It is not yet decided whether the concert is to occur at the Academy of Music or at the Rink.

THE CLEM CASE.

End of the Fourth Trial—Her Second Conviction of Murder in the Second Degree—The Recommendation to Mercy.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 29.

Yesterday morning, after being out nearly a whole day, the jury in the Clem case signified that they had agreed

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 1, and the only public sale held was that at Perth Amboy, N. J., by A. D. MALLICE, Jr., & Bro., particulars concerning which will be given to-morrow. In regard to the suburban sessions projected for Saturday, June 29, we learn that none of them were carried through, all being adjourned as follows: Sale of lots at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, by JAMES M. MILLER, adjourned for two weeks; sale at Somers, Westchester County, of the Camp property, adjourned until the middle of August, and sale at Richmond Hill, Long Island, of a house, with grounds and seventy-five Villa plots, adjourned until Fall. On the street yesterday, the market was very dull, the excessive heat exerting the same depressing influence upon real estate brokers and operators as upon those engaged in other callings.

At private contract, Wm. H. RAYNOR, No. 1½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold a house and lot on Thirty-fifth-st., between the corners of Third-avenue, seventy-five feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, for $23,000; also, four lots on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, with three lots in rear, fronting on street, all full size, sold together for $20,000. The private sale is also reported of the lot 27.6 by 100, on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, for $55,000. In addition to the above, JACOB V. B. WYCKOFF, No. 397 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, reports having recently sold for $200, on the desirable leasehold known as the Halsey Building, with lot 45 by 100, situate opposite the City Hall, in Brooklyn; also, the valuable country residence owned by Thos. E. AGNEW, Esq., located on the Passaic River, at Passaic, N. J., embracing a furnished villa residence, with thirty acres of cultivated land, for $110,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 29.

Grand-st., No. 466, b. and sf. husband to wife, 18.8x100..... $10,000
Lewis-st., e. s., 20.9 ft. n. of Grand-st., 20x83.1, h. and l. No. 45..... 12,000
Madison-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pike-st., 20x100, h. and l..... 11,500
Pearl-st., e. s., 77 ft. s. of Counties-slip, 19.6x 75, 11, sf. house, No. 59..... 25,000
Rivington-st., n. s., corner Pitt-st., 20x 218 Rivington-st. and 22 Pitt-st. 22x84.9..... 40,000
125th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x100.3..... 23,000
23d-st., n. s., 462.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.9x98.9; a part..... 4,000
37th-st., s. s., 97.9 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.9x 99.9..... 23,000
35th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12x20, h. and l. 14,000
46th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100, Goelet lease..... 30,000
45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100, h. and l. 16,500
51st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x125, ¾ part. 9,000
66th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100..... 25,000
72d-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2..... 5,200
75th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2..... 11,500
96th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11..... 2,800
Same, s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11..... 14,000
St. Nicholas-av., s. e. corner 114th-st., 114.4x82.8, 100.11x131.2..... 37,000
1st-av., s. e. corner 117th-st., 48.3x94, foreclosure. 17,500
4th-av., s. e. corner 127th-st., 50.8x100, mortgage. 24,000
4th-av., n. e. corner 127th-st., 50.8x100, mortgages, $4,253..... 6,500
4th-av., s. w. corner 123d-st., 25.8x70.8x30x81; 7th-av., w. s., 25.3 ft. s. 123d-st., 25x77.8, 2 cores running along rear of next above, 25.8x30.7x70; 7th-av. and 124th-st., e. s., corner, 51.8x71.8x50.4x75; 125th-st., e. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; St. Nicholas-av. and 7th-av., easily junction, 50.11x96.2x50.8x77.8..... 96,000
45th-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 8th-av., 50x100..... 50,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Forsyth-st., No. 97, front house, 5 years, per year $1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK and Grand Boulevard, south of 106th st.—Ten full Lots for sale very low; also, Boulevard and 8th-av. parcels.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 1,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., given: Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable Dwelling, No. 52 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Pl.; 3 stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 22x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.
EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.
Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. J. MAN A. WILLIAMS, 189 Fulton-st.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale or to let, furnished; neighborhood unexceptionable; terms liberal: a decided bargain; family going abroad; brokers excluded. H. H. CHILDS, No. 289 Broadway, room No. 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPPER part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house 16x 30x21; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"WESTCHESTER COUNTY."

Five beautiful Swiss cottages, containing about nine rooms each, at Harmony Manor, a beautiful private park, part of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half mile's frontage upon the Sound, is laid out in drives and walks; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, with exception of Newport, to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or T. R. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quiet transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.
Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information respecting it.
FOR SALE—A bank lot in Lyon Park, 100 feet front. Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, as prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 126 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
HOTELS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia is now very desirous to accommodations for visitors. Business and population are rapidly increasing, and as the great World's Exposition approaches, hotel proprietors will make enormous profits. We can offer on Chestnut-st., Broad and Walnut, some of the choicest locations for the erection of hotels or stores. Also for sale, one of the largest and best situated first-class hotels, doing an excellent business.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
No. 206 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY HOMES AT WASHINGTONville, Orange County, N. Y.—A fine country residence of modern style, new barn and out-buildings, with about two acres of land.
A beautiful cottage house.—A French roof house, large and delightfully located.
A dwelling on Main-st., suitable for dwelling or for business purposes either.
The above are located in one of the most beautiful villages of the Hudson River valley, from 60 to 70 miles from New-York City, in a region unsurpassed for its healthfulness and the beauty of its scenery. Can be purchased at a bargain. Also a desirable country residence, with eighty acres of land, five minutes' walk from Bethlehem Church.
For further particulars apply to ALLEN H. STILL, Blooming Grove, New-York.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge R. S. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-east exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and specially adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery. A large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive pleasure grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the county; it is now only three hours from New-York. Address J. H. ELLCOLOGO, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AND VALUable pic nic property, scoring 3,500 tons, and can be increased to 40,000 tons; the farm contains fifty acres, five being in small fruits, with house and barns, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, in Ulster County, N. Y., near the steam-boat landing. For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York Cement Company, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A attractive residence for sale in Plainfield, commanding a fine view, surrounded by shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; house contains thirteen rooms; all modern conveniences; built in the best manner; best wood finish; stable and green-house; will be sold with two lots or four lots; price, $12,000 and on liberal terms. Apply to the owner, from 10 to 12, at No. 84 William-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable plot of ground, with the buildings, on the north-west corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J., well located for hotel or any other business purposes. For particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HERIQUES, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

A COZY LITTLE FARM AND COUNTRY residence combined, on Harlem Railroad, near Mount Vernon, at a great bargain; only $75 per acre; terms easy to a satisfactory purchaser in fee simple. Owner at Crook's Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season; rent by BLAKEWELL & SMITH, 865 Broadway, 9 to 1; or Orange, corner Main and Cona-st.

FARM OF 120 ACRES, WITH MANSION of containing nineteen rooms, near Winsted; must be sold; choice of a bargain. HERBERT HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GEMBY, No. 46 Nassau-st. Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JUSTUS M. FISHER, Auctioneer.

SURE INVESTMENT.
CHOICEST AND BEST YET OFFERED.
PATERSON, N. J.
GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
250 CHOICE VILLA SITES IN PLOTS
25 by 150 feet each, centrally located in the
THRIVING MANUFACTURING CITY,
with population over 45,000, and rapidly increasing.
Only fifty minutes from City Hall, New-York, by Erie or New-Jersey Midland Railways, and only five minutes distant from depots of either, and near depot of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway.
AVENUES 70 FEET WIDE
graded, sewered, gas and water.
A line of horse-cars running through the property; easy, easy and comfortable connections with all parts of the city.
SITUATION UNSURPASSED.
This truly splendid property will be sold at
AUCTION
MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the
CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.
To those seeking investments or beautiful homes cheap, with certainty of enhanced values.
COME, COME, AND SEE IT.
FREE EXCURSION, MUSIC AND COLLATION.
Sale absolute; title perfect; terms unusually liberal.
Take ferries on Monday, July 8, foot of Chambers-street and West 23d-st., at 11½ A. M.
For excursion tickets, maps and descriptions, pamphlets, &c., apply to
MORRIS RENO, General Manager, No. 23 Dey-st., or H. R. COHEN, No. 734 9th-st.,
or P. C. ECKHARDT, No. 69 9th-av.
J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st.
Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at same hour.

A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY NEAR HAMILTON FERRY,
TUESDAY, JULY 2,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, numbered 22 Cules-st., near Hamilton-av.; size 50x100 feet. There are four houses (three brick) all in fine order, renting for over $1,400 per annum; distance quarter of a mile from ferry; half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.
The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Owego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Owego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Owego.
These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of
ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.
For sale or exchanged for Governments; and other securities at their market value, by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. P. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent, Chelsea-avenue, near the Mansion House, eight rooms, gas, all conveniences; rent till Nov. 1, $100. Apply to owner, AUGUSTUS A. LEVEY, No. 194 William-st.

AT YONKERS, FURNISHED, TWO COTtages, near the Hudson River, nine rooms; modern improvements, &c., for season or year; cheap. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 20 EAST 126th-st., fine location, till October as $100 per month; arrangements for future as rates, if required. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COURTING-ROOM.

TO LET—HOTEL ON 6TH-AV., CONTAINS forty rooms; handsomely furnished and doing a paying business. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 19 Park-place.

DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at Foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.
10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.
Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.
PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.
All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
ON
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—
FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES,
CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1897.
ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.
FOR SALE BY
KUNTZE BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 12 WALL-STREET.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.
During the month of July, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds as follows:
BIDS FOR GOLD.
WEDNESDAY, July 3—One Million.
THURSDAY, July 11—One Million.
THURSDAY, July 18—One Million.
THURSDAY, July 25—One Million.
OFFERS OF BONDS.
TUESDAY, July 2—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, July 10—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, July 17—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, July 24—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, July 31—One Million.
I prefer that about one-fifth part of the offer must be deposited with Sub-Treasurer. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasurer reserves to himself, at his option, accept offers or Bonds or bids for Gold in excess of the amount advertised for. Printed forms for proposals, with the requirements to be observed, will be furnished at this office.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 23d-st., July 1, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,164,800 00
Stock investments	3,504,856 00
Amount loaned on public stocks	166,043 50
Real estate, 343 23d-st.	52,261 25
Market value, $75,000.	
Standing on books at $23,261 25.	
Cash	467,272 79
Accrued interest and premium on stock	402,260 43
Total	$6,657,744 25

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—	
Principal	$6,077,923 64
Interest accredited 1st inst	194,465 25—$6,272,388 89
Excess of assets over liabilities	376,424 37
Total	$6,657,744 25

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.
W. V. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 23d-st., New-York.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.
Interest allowed on deposits made on July 5, 1872.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN R'Y.
SHORT LINE.
From Chicago and Milwaukee to Green Bay and Menasha.

This road is located through the richest and most populous portion of the State of Wisconsin. Its first and fifty-two miles of the Second Division, now running are sufficient to pay interest on the bonds issued, and the traffic is steadily increasing.
The whole line is under contract, and will be finished the present season.
Entire issue of bonds only $16,000 per mile on completed and fully-equipped road. Bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are payable in Gold, in New-York on the 1st day of June and December.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, and unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.
The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Owego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Owego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Owego.
These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of
ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.
For sale or exchanged for Governments; and other securities at their market value, by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.
At 80 and interest they give about 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay 25 PER CENT. PROFIT.
We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS:
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1892, and CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK, at the option of the holder, at any time between 1st June, 1875, and 1st June, 1877. Interest payable in New-York on 1st June and 1st December, free of State and Government taxes. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will soon be completed to Utica, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific.
The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money. $4,000,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.
The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $16,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.
The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.
The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 62 Wall-st.
By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.
The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 3 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 16, and for Preferred July 16.
By order,
H. E. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS—Peoria Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.
The undersigned, Trustees, are prepared to make the first annual investments of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.
Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Peoria Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July next, at 12 M.
D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
Trustees.

BOSS, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.
ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
W. C. PIERREPONT, MARCELLUS MASSEY, C. SABRISKIE, JR., MOSES TAYLOR, SAMUEL SLOAN, WM. E. DODGE, JOHN T. DENNY, GARDNER COLBY, JOHN S. BARLOW, T. S. GARY, M. D. HUNGERFORD, THEODORE IRWIN, WM. M. WHITE.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:
A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent will be paid on and after the 10th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer books will remain closed to day of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.
THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.
Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 230 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are
MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURNE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. E. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.
THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.
THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.
The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.
We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.
HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 PINE-ST.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

GEORGIA BONDS.
The State of Georgia, through her duly authorized agent, the undersigned, with profound regret announces to the holders of her bonds maturing during the current year, her present inability to pay them in legal currency. The causes which have led to this result are too notorious to need recapitulation here. Acknowledging the sacredness of these obligations, and avowing her fixed purpose so redeem them at the earliest possible day, she NOW tenders to the holders this alternative:
FIRST—She offers them bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, authorized by the present Legislature and ready for delivery, in equal exchange for matured and unpaid bonds.
SECONDLY—To those who may decline this exchange, she proposes herself to pay, at her agency in New-York, or at her Treasury, semi-annually, the contract interest on bonds so presented, on presentation of the bonds, to be stamped with the amount, until the bonds can be paid in full. The interest due on them at maturity, as well as all coupons falling due on and after the 1st July next, on all bonds of the State, said State prior to the 1st January, 1873, will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, the financial agent of the said State in the City of New-York.
Those who may prefer to realize the exchange of seven per cent. for six per cent. bonds, as above proposed.
C. J. JENKINS,
Agent for the State of Georgia.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
Coupons of the Great Northern, January and July, payable April and October.
Coupons of the International, payable April and October. Principal payable at maturity.
TRUSTEES:
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.
The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road—230 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 146 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Sabine, are finished and in operation. The Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific.
The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,000,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.
The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $16,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.
The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.
The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 62 Wall-st.
By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.
The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 3 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 16, and for Preferred July 16.
By order,
H. E. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS—Peoria Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.
The undersigned, Trustees, are prepared to make the first annual investments of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.
Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Peoria Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July next, at 12 M.
D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
Trustees.

BOSS, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.
ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
W. C. PIERREPONT, MARCELLUS MASSEY, C. SABRISKIE, JR., MOSES TAYLOR, SAMUEL SLOAN, WM. E. DODGE, JOHN T. DENNY, GARDNER COLBY, JOHN S. BARLOW, T. S. GARY, M. D. HUNGERFORD, THEODORE IRWIN, WM. M. WHITE.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:
A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent will be paid on and after the 10th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer books will remain closed to day of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN
Bridge Company,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
The whole amount of the authorized Capital of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz:
25 per cent. July 15, 1872.
25 per cent. Aug. 1, 1872.
25 per cent. Sept. 1, 1872.
25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872.
The Subscription Books were open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.
The total amount of stock issued at the time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a surplus of $136,382 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the
CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.
And the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $2,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country, which, with their and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive part payment in their own work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.
The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,000 feet of bridges, turning tables, and is iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,409,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic pile substructures of the most approved pattern, and a capacity for the construction of at least 180 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.
The iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 320 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.
The gross profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $124,099 38 per annum, being over 30 per cent. on the capital stock then issued. With the proposed new arrangements, unanimously had, the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to pay materials for cash, thereby making a saving of from $150,000 to $200,000 per year.
The Company see unmistakably on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, which is a fair prospect for the present year.
The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company, its plant, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.
We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.
MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS,
FULLY AS SAFE
AS
STATE BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Issued for Public School Purposes.
Interest January and July in New-York.
Actual wealth over $16,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Prices and Circulars sent free.
Also, Missouri County Bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
F

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM LIVERPOOL.
Russia...Wednesday, July 3 | Algeria...Saturday, July 6
China...Wednesday, July 10 | Batavia...Saturday, July 13
Russia...Wednesday, July 17 | Algeria...Saturday, July 20
China...Wednesday, July 24 | Batavia...Saturday, July 27
Europa.....July 31 | Calabria...Saturday, Aug. 3
Asia.....Aug. 7 | Columbia.....Aug. 10
India.....Aug. 14 | Caledonia.....Aug. 17

Steamers leave Pier No. 54 North River, New-York, at noon, from Pier No. 39 North River, New-York, at 3 P. M. Carrousel or Prince of Wales Saloon Passengers to Queenstown or Derry by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $90 and $70; excursion tickets, $140 and $120; intermediate, $60. Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE—SPECIAL NOTICE.

The new steamer TRINACRIA sails WEDNESDAY, July 3. The new steamer CALIFORNIA sails SATURDAY, July 6. Excursion tickets to Europe will study their own interests by inspecting these fine steamers before purchasing steerage passage. Apply on board steamers at Pier No. 20 North River, or at the Company's office, No. 7, Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROS.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
THE
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ATLANTIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ADRIATIC.
8,000 tons burden—2,000-horse power each.
Sail from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TUESDAYS, calling for Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....July 6, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....July 20, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Docks, Jersey City.
Superior accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled; combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80; good steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Montreal, Quebec and Portland.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 20, 9 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Through tickets by Inman and International Steamers to Paris can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
Via PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, ST. THOMAS AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this pier on each alternate Saturday, when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 13—Steamer RISING STAR. Capt. H. P. CORNES. Will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA. Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco and Manzanilla, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.
An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. Through bills of lading issued for passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA: PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Steamers leave North River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, July 3
OLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only).....Tues., July 9
CITY OF HAVANA, Dexter.....Saturday, July 20
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALCALA SANEZ, AGENT, No. 36 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 4.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. R. MORTON, July 11.
GREGORY CITY, Capt. C. P. BAKER, July 18.
For freight or passage apply on board.
J. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodations, in proposing the traveler from imposition and in facility of conveyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Such persons desiring trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obliged by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Aiger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots foot of West 42d-st. and Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 38 North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:30 A. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellisville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:30 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1:30 P. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
3:45 P. M., Way-train for Middletown, Ellisville, and Liberty Falls.
5:15 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M.—Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellisville at 5:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Liberty Falls, 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 3:40 and 5:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:30 A. M.; 10:40 A. M.; 9:30 P. M. and 12:25 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Way Mail-train.
9:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
5:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
7:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
9:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.
Stages will meet the 5:30 P. M. Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stages to and from Rockaway.
JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Central Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.:
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and 8d, Albany.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to Montreal.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
For Niagara.—The special drawing-room trains will be resumed on Saturday, P. M., 22d inst., and leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 8:40 P. M., reaching Saratoga at 2:00 and 9:40 P. M.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue, Fire Island and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Express to Babylon.
8:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on Newark, Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.
Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 2, North River, as follows:
FLUSHING, SOUTH HOOK, 8:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:00 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 8:45, 9:00 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the 9:00 and 4 P. M. for Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 2.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 1,013 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 200 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 293 7TH-AV.—ALL parties wanting help of all kinds suited, and all American, English, German, Scotch, French cooks, nurses, housework-girls, waiters, chambermaids, second-stewards, house-workers, young girls.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; a woman's horough seamstress; can and do dress hair nicely; country or City; will travel; very best references. Call at No. 225 4th-av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 23d-st., (formerly with Bedell, 463-av.) will be found a number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LL DESCRIPTIONS OF SERVANTS AND others wanting reliable help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 139 Fifth-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A PROTestant German woman; very respectable, and excellent cook; both English and French; can make soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; also dining; has very best references; country or City. Call at No. 215 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, reliable person; can assist in washing; good references. 2d-floor back, 1,013 West 23d-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook; a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country; all grocery references. Call for two days at No. 1,013 West 23d-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, French and English; can get up suppers and provide for parties in first-class style; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 105 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good family cook; understands cooking; good baker, &c.; will wash; country or City; good reference. Call at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer's situation wanted by 2 Protestant German young women; very respectable, and good family cook; good washer and ironer; good references. Apply at No. 215 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS thorough cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful and reliable in the kitchen; will go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 102 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; can do all kinds of cooking, French or English; all kinds of pastry, sauces, meats, game, lard, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker bread; best testimonials. Apply at 231 7th-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 36 6th-av., second door.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; is an excellent bread-maker; can give satisfactory reference. Call at Office, No. 211 8th-av., near 23d-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 36 6th-av., second door.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; is an excellent bread-maker; can give satisfactory reference. Call at Office, No. 211 8th-av., near 23d-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman; a good cook; understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hinds'.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL AS-sist in washing. Call from 10 to 11 o'clock at present employer's, No. 113 West 20th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL AS Cook in a private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 249 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dress-making; is a private family; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; a situation as chamber-maid or laundress, or would do light house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; seven years' reference from the two last places. Apply at No. 128 3d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG DANISH Girl wishes a situation in a gentleman's house; she will do light chamber-work; has good experience in family sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, who speaks English, as light chamber-maid and seamstress, or child's nurse and seamstress; four years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 178 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAIDS.—FOR A HOTEL AS Cchamber-maids, by two first-class English girls; would be willing to travel; good references. Apply at No. 19 Madison-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 1 West 19th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 619 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hinds'.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is perfectly understands her business; can do satisfactory reference; fitting and expertness on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and dressing of hair; has five years' reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 240 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and sew; leave the country; best of City good reference. Call, or address No. 213 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fancy work done; can give the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 219 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a first-class Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work to be done in a manner. Call at No. 213 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress; understands fluting, polishing, &c.; best of reference; City or country. Call at Office, No. 72 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can operate, and is a most excellent City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE young American girl, fifteen years of age, to take care of children or make herself generally useful to the house-work; can be very highly recommended. Apply at No. 231 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

NURSE &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a Protestant, as infant's nurse; can take charge from its birth; would go to the country; has superior City reference. Apply at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address at No. 154 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country can be promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants at GDEELL'S OFFICE, No. 106 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION wanted by a tidy, pretty, active young German woman; country or City; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and washing; very best testimonials. Call at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman; a good situation as waitress, or to go in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 240 6th-av., corner of 25th-st., and will be found.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl; a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 234 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR COOKS, house-maids, farm hands, &c. Call at 20 State-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and gardener; must understand milking, be sober and willing to make himself generally useful; and come well recommended; no objection to country preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to
JAS. C. HOLDEN, No. 104 John-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A man and wife, (no incumbrance); the man as coachman and general useful man; willing and not afraid of work; the wife as cook or upper servant; is very neat, tidy and handy; best City recommended. Apply or address No. 43 Courses, Sixth-av., corner 3d, Williamsburg, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE COLORED MAN desires a situation on a gentleman's place as coachman; has a good knowledge of horses; is very willing and to be generally useful; good reference, and low wages accepted. Call or address MARK, No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 12.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; first-class City driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; first-class reference from present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk, if required; first-class City reference; has left place. Address "I. M. F.," Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman or groom in a private family; has good experience in the care of horses; is a careful driver; steady and sober; country preferred; references. Address Box No. 101 West-side Times Office, No. 200 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man; can be highly recommended from the last employers; can produce the best City references. To be seen for two days at No. 211 4th-av., saddler's store.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION BY A young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory reference given; country place preferred; can be seen for two days. Address E. F., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent single man as coachman and groom; will serve with gentleman; willing and obliging; excellent reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 22, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, who understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver; will be found sober and obliging; City or country. Address J. M., No. 6 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—A COMPETENT MAN AS coachman and groom; willing and obliging; first-class City references from present employer. Call or address J. C., No. 29 West 44th-st., livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, J. situation as coachman in the country; is a safe driver; understands gardening; City and country references. Address J. LAHR, Box 218 Times Office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a single man; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, green-houses, hot and cold grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address M. D., Box No. 138 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION BY A first-class colored young man in a gentleman's place, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; good City references. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

DRY GOODS.

FOURTEEN CENTS.—WET HOP BAGging; great job in Haviana, Canvas, Clothes, Chessmen, Red, White and Fancy Mattings, Rubber, &c. A. LESLER & CO., No. 143 Chambers-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The establishment is the appointment and the salubrity of the site, the beauty of the scenery, and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
RAYMOND HOUSE, PROPRIETOR OF CozzENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers Adelphi and Alpha at 9 and 9 P. M., foot of Harrison-st. by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Englewood, connecting with stages. For carriages apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES E. MURRAY.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE."

DANVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y. Lavrent and Hall appointed Hygienic Institute for the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New-York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skillful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place par excellence for genuine rest and recovery of health. Its summer is perfection. Reached from New-York City, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES W. JACKSON, Secretary, Our Home, Danville, Livingston County, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The best and still water bathing in America. Those afflicted with hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take Sandy Hook Railroad at Long Island Railroad depot, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or two daily boats from Peck-slip and 34th-st., foot of Williamsburg, L. I.

LAKE HORONE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

A new and delightful Summer resort. This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications by rail; terms $12 per week; $14 to $15 per week. For pamphlets address LAKE HORONE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. ALBERT E. SMILEY, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN,
Foot of Otsego Lake,
New-York.
Fourth season opens June 1, 1872.
Applications for rooms may be made until June 1 to
W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.
After that date to
COLEMAN & MAXWELL,
Proprietors.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Far Rockaway, Long Island,
reached by Long Island Railroad. Considerably enlarged to double its former size. Open July 1, table and appointments first-class; splendid ocean and inland scenery; surf and still bathing; music and hops for guests only. No. 1.
REMINGTON & DARRAGH, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen; apartments can be engaged at Stanwood House, New-York, and Clarendon, Saratoga.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

HIGHLAND BELL HOUSE,

Accommodates 200 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap; 60 miles west of the Hudson; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no car; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address
POULEY & STROUSSBURG, PENN.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.

First-class house, newly furnished throughout, and location well shaded. One hour from City by boat from Spring-st., foot of Jay-st., Brooklyn, 10½. Rates moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 841 Broadway.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.
This been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. DECHESNEY, Proprietor.

HASENMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE, incorporated by the Legislature of 1872, DRUGS a spacious rooms, hydraulic elevator, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & A. DE CONBURY, at Stowe, or at their old-established office, No. 5 West 45th-st., New-York City.

MIAROGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 1½ feet from Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting, and drives second to no other on the island.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, will open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor. JAMES LIDGEWOOD, Agent, No. 788 Broadway.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON.—Sat Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid view; healthy location. C. HERBERT SCHOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

MISS PARKHURST'S SUMMER Boarding House, Newburgh, N. Y.—Location on high ground overlooking the city, with river view to West Point; rooms large and airy; grounds well shaded; ten minutes' walk from the ferry and depot.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWTON, D. D., Proprietor. Open for May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.
D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

TERRACE HALL, RAMAPO, N. Y.—Hour and a half via Erie Railway; terms reasonable. Send for circular. Prof. Proprietor, H. FORTER, late Ragmont Springs.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, GERMANtown, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE, TONERES, ON THE Hudson. Now open for transient and permanent guests.

MANSION HOUSE OPENS JUNE 1. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, with splendid view of mountains, can be had at Stanwood's, N. H. Rockwood—G. Odell, 61 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

AT HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—A Good Board, plenty fresh milk and vegetables, large, airy rooms, abundance of shade, bathing; terms low; a few only taken. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE OF REV. S. THURSTON, Stamford, Conn.; fifteen rooms; handsomely furnished; bathing, fishing; piano, pleasure, croquet ground. Reference, Charles Burgess, No. 31 Ferry-st., City.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A YOUNG gentleman, rooms, with partial board, in a private family at Englewood. Address P. M. EMERY, Pacific Post No. 1,461, or CEASE TAYLOR, Esq., of Englewood.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT JOHN SOPER'S, one mile east of Windham Centre, Catskill Mountains. Terms and description at No. 206 West 40th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD TO BE HAD NEAR Catskill Mountains; beautiful location; good board; terms moderate. Address H., Box 82 Catskill Post-Office.

YONKERS.—PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS, grounds shady, fruits and vegetables on place; can minutes to depot or steam-boats; stabling if desired. Address R. E., Yonkers, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS—SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A few will be received in a private family; house first-class; location delightful. Address W. R. J., Box No. 370 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. BLASER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARble Working Works, Nos. 127 and 129 East 126th-st. Mantels and marbleized mantels, slate, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE to order; wood mantels; the finest assortment ever offered in this City; at our new and spacious warerooms, 221 and 223 West 42d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—NOTICE, NOTICE, NOTICE.—Butchers and dealers are invited to examine the immense stock now on exhibition at the Repository of all styles and grades of workmanship, in Broadway, Nos. 725 and 727 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Crosby-st., built expressly for the display of horses and carriages, and forming the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, and having the only first-class horse-bazaar connected therewith; and all gentlemanly salesmen.
Single and double harness in great variety.
Several second-hand and slightly soiled carriages taken in trade and left by parties having no room for them.
Old carriages taken in exchange.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION,
Office, No. 725 Broadway.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
E. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Leg-dressers, Carriage-robes, Whips, &c., at
No. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
No. 1,013 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 200 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS old, 16 hands high, warranted sound and gentle; owner is single and has no use for him. Can be seen at No. 264 West 39th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

4TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 3D-AVS., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
P. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 1,013 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 200 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

No. 98 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party or gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

No. 255 WEST 29TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family with a few select boarders have pleasant hall rooms to let to single gentlemen with board; house kept in a quiet, first-class.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM OR SECOND floor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 123 East 31st-st.

No. 235 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, SECond and third floors, handsomely furnished, to families or single gentlemen, with or without board.

TO LET.—AIRY AND PLEASANT furnished rooms to let for single persons or light housekeeping. Apply at drug-store, No. 96 Bowery.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of June, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. GRANBY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY P. FOLGER, bankrupt.—Petition for the discharge of the bankrupt, filed in the office of the Register, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New-York.
In said district, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1872.—To the creditors of Henry P. Folger, above named.
A petition having been filed by the bankrupt in said Court by the said Henry P. Folger, of the City of Brooklyn, who for six months last immediately preceding the time of the filing of his petition for sequestration within this district has resided and principally carried on business in the City of New-York in the southern District of New-York, praying that his petition filed herein on June 25, 1872, for adjudication of bankruptcy and full discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of July, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Register in charge, in the City of New-York, in said District, be appointed for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1872.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
(by-lawsWTu)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the cre

JAY GOULD.

Copy of the Complaint Filed Against Him by the Erie Company.

Specific Charges of Fraud and Malfeasance—The Sum of $10,000,000 Claimed—A Dividend for Erie Stockholders.

It is to be hoped that the two enormous surprises presented by the present directors of the Erie Railroad Company to the stockholders are not transient and evanescent, got up merely to influence the election which is to take place soon, but are true indexes of the future policy of the Company. To-day, for the first time in many years, the long-suffering shareholders receive a dividend of three and a half per cent. To-day also the TIMES publishes the complaint of the Company in the suit brought against Jay Gould, the late President, for his many acts of fraud and malfeasance. There can be but little doubt of the accuracy of the charges against this man, and even should he pay over the ten millions of dollars claimed, it cannot compensate the Company for the damage which he has inflicted upon the road.

The following is a copy of the complaint filed against JAY GOULD by the Board of Directors of the Erie Company, touching his manipulations of stock and other acts committed while President of the Company:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. JAY GOULD, defendant. The plaintiff complains of the defendant, and alleges:

First—That the Erie Railway Company is, and at the several times hereinafter mentioned was, a railroad corporation, created and organized by and under the provisions of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and owning and operating a railroad, extending from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie to Piermont, on the Hudson River, except for about twenty-six miles of said route, where the line runs through the State of Pennsylvania, and likewise controlling by means of leases or otherwise, and possessing and operating a line of railroad extending from its main line to Jersey City, with a ferry connection to New-York, and also a line of railroad from Hornellsville, on its main line, to Buffalo, thus possessing and operating a continuous line from the City of New-York to Dunkirk and Buffalo on Lake Erie.

That before the organization of the Erie Railway Company the continuous line of railroad, exceeding the branch connecting Buffalo with the main line, was owned by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, incorporated under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 24, 1832. That the whole amount of the capital stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company did not in any time exceed 116,500 shares at $100 each, and the amount of the total unsecured and judgment debt of the Company, with interest, did not at the time of the sale of the property and franchises of the Company, or at the time of the organization of the Erie Railway Company exceed the sum of $3,250,000. That the whole amount of stock, both common and preferred, which the Erie Railway Company was authorized to create, pursuant to the said acts, did not exceed 401,000 shares of $100 each. That on or about the 16th day of January, 1852, the said Company, pursuant to the acts of April 24, 1851, filed in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate setting forth the official report of the referee mentioned in said act had come in, and that the whole amount of the preferred stock in said Company was $3,423,675 50; and on or about the 15th November, 1859, the said Company, in pursuance of the act of March 26, 1852, filed in the office of the Secretary of State another certificate, which states that the general capital stock of the said Company outstanding and issued on the 1st day of July, 1862, was 114,375 shares of $100 each, 623 shares of the common stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company not having been presented for exchange, and that the amount of the preferred stock at the same date was $3,535,700, and that no further or other certificate of the amount of the stock of said Company has been filed with the Secretary of State; that on the 4th day of May, 1864, another act was passed entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act concerning the Erie Railway Company, passed March 24, 1853;" that by said act the Erie Railway Company was authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock $5,000,000, for the purpose of constructing depots, machine-shops, and other buildings necessary for the business of the road, to complete its terminus at Long Dock; for equipments and for laying double tracks; and were further empowered to increase its capital stock by an amount not exceeding $3,000,000 for the purpose of paying certain bonds issued by the Controller of the State of New-York, as by said documents and certificates will appear; but that since the passage of the act of May 4, 1864, the said Company, by an agreement with the holders thereof, procured an extension of the time of payment of said bonds until 1877, and therefore the $3,000,000 of additional stock has not been issued, and the Company has no longer authority to issue the same. That on the 31st December, 1868, the total amount of capital stock issued by the Erie Railway Company as appears by the stock-books of the Company, and by the annual report made by the Directors of the Company to its stock-holders for the year ending 31st December, 1868, was 201,053 shares of $100 each, making the sum of $20,105,300, consisting of $8,535,700 of preferred stock and $11,570,100 of common stock; the amount of common stock being composed of $11,550,000, or thereabouts, of common stock which had been issued and exchanged for that amount of the stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and $20,000,000, or thereabouts, of common stock which had been issued subsequently to the passage of said act of May 4, 1864.

Second—Plaintiff further alleges that at an election of directors of the said Erie Railway Company, held in October, 1867, the following named persons were elected for one year then next following: John S. Eldridge, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Lyman Underhill, N. J. Hill, Henry Thompson, Levi Underwood, Josiah Bardwell, Eben D. Jordan, James S. Whitney, William Evans, Alexander L. Diven, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Homer Ramsdell, Dudley S. Gregory, William B. Skidmore, Frank Work and George M. Groves. And plaintiff alleges that of such persons the first named nine, being a majority of the Board, had been directors previously to and except LANE, who had first come into the board one year previously; that the election of said directors last mentioned was procured through the fraudulent devices and contrivances of the defendant, with the intent and purpose of carrying out said fraudulent schemes hereinafter mentioned; and such election was procured by the purchase of proxies for voting, and by borrowing and purchasing large amounts of stock, that the same might be registered in the name of defendant and of other parties in league with him.

Third—That in pursuance of the fraudulent Bargain, Combination and corruption by which the said defendant procured himself to be elected one of the said Board of Directors, and the said defendant immediately thereafter—to wit, on the 8th day of October, 1867—procured, or assisted to procure, the passage of a resolution by the said Board of Directors of the guarantee by the said Erie Railway Company of $3,000,000 of the bonds of a bankrupt railroad corporation known as the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, which guarantee was subsequently executed as hereinafter stated, to the great loss and damage of the plaintiff, who received no consideration whatever therefor.

Fourth—That in the month of February, 1868, the plaintiff's indebtedness was substantially as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$8,000,000
Second mortgage bonds	4,000,000
Third mortgage bonds	2,000,000
Fourth mortgage bonds	1,000,000
Fifth mortgage bonds	936,500
Sterling bonds, being bonds hereinafter secured by mortgage, pretended or negotiation in Europe to the amount of about $6,000,000, which there had been negotiated about $4,000,000	4,000,000
Preferred stock	3,535,700
Common stock, about	20,000,000

Fifth—That in the said month of February, 1868, the said defendant, being largely engaged in speculating in the stock of the plaintiff, combined, in connection with certain other persons, a fraudulent scheme for largely increasing the amount of the common stock of the said Company and thus promoting his individual interests in such speculation, and, therefore in pursuance of such scheme and in violation of his duty as such director, $5,000,000 of so-called convertible bonds of the said Company were caused to be issued by the said defendant, a pretended meeting of the stockholders was made by some confederates, who with the aid and assistance of the defendant, and in pursuance of such fraudulent scheme, caused the said bonds at once to be converted into the capital stock of the said Company, and the said stock to be sold in the stock market of the City of New-York, at the par value thereof, in the case of such sale at the par value thereof, at which price said stock was nominally accounted for to the said Company; and the plaintiff alleges, upon information and belief, that the said defendant received as his proportion of the proceeds of such sale a large sum of money, to wit, $925,000, which, it has been, but never was intended to be, issued for, and paid over to the plaintiff by the said defendant, the exact amount whereof being to this plaintiff unknown.

Sixth—That afterward, to wit, in the month of March, 1868, the said defendant, still being engaged in such stock speculations as aforesaid, and further desirous to promote his own interests in such speculations, and to cause and befriend the plaintiff, in connection with certain confederates caused certain books of the plaintiff containing stock certificates, signed in blank by the Vice-President and Secretary of the said Company, to be purloined from the custody of said Company, and caused the said certificates for a portion of $5,000 shares, or $5,000,000, at the par value of said stock, to be filled up and placed upon the stock market of the City of New-York and sold, and said stock was fraudulently sold for all the said Company at the nominal value of about seventy-two and one-half per cent of the par value thereof; that the said issue of stock so made was made without color of law or right; that the said defendant derived large gains and profit therefrom, to wit, $925,000 or thereabouts, the exact amounts whereof is to this plaintiff unknown, and all of which, with interest, should be accounted for and paid over to the plaintiff.

Seventh—That, in consequence of the fraudulent acts hereinbefore set forth, and of certain legal proceedings instituted against the defendant and others, before mentioned, a suit or suits was commenced from the jurisdiction of this State to the State of New-Jersey, where, together with his confederates, he remained for many weeks, and to the entire neglect of his duties as such director, to the prejudice of the plaintiff's interests, incurring very great expense in various ways entirely unconnected with the legitimate business of the plaintiff, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum, and, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, over $400,000, no part of which has ever been accounted for or paid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Eighth—That in consequence of the fraudulent acts hereinbefore mentioned, and of the said defendant's flight from the jurisdiction of the Courts of this State in order to evade the processes thereof, the said defendant was exposed to active and harassing legal proceedings then on foot, and to other legal proceedings, and with a view to escape from the consequences of said fraudulent and illegal modes and dispositions of the plaintiff's bonds and stocks, the defendant applied to the Legislature of the State, then in session, for the passage of certain acts validating the aforesaid issues, and in various ways in and about the procurement of the passage of such validating acts, and among other things for the purpose of bribery and corruption, the said defendant fraudulently misapplied, misappropriated and expended of the moneys of the plaintiff in his possession in his fiduciary capacity, as an officer of the Company, a very large sum of money, to wit, $1,000,000, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, over $1,000,000, no part of which has ever been accounted for or paid to the plaintiff by the said defendant, all of which was in violation of the plaintiff's rights and of the defendant's duty as such director as aforesaid.

Ninth—In addition to the convertible bonds and stock hereinbefore mentioned, the said defendant, between the 1st day of August, 1868, and the 1st day of February, 1870, fraudulently issued, or caused to be issued, fraudulently and for the purpose of cheating and defrauding this plaintiff of the proceeds thereof, so called convertible bonds to the amount, in the aggregate, of the par value thereof, of $35,000,000, which said bonds were fraudulently and without color of law or right permitted by said defendant to be converted into the capital stock of the plaintiff, all of which capital stock was then and thereafter sold by the said defendant, and the proceeds thereof fraudulently and dishonestly appropriated to his own use, with the exception of shares amounting at par to $3,000,000, which amount of capital stock was permitted for at the same time to the plaintiff at the nominal value of about 25½ cents on the dollar of the par value thereof, and that, with this exception, no account whatever has at any time been rendered to the said Company of the proceeds of the said bonds or stock, or any payment made of such proceeds, but the same has been fraudulently and dishonestly embezzled and appropriated by the said defendant to his own private use.

Tenth—That on or about the 9th day of July, 1868, the defendant received from the plaintiff and fraudulently applied to his own use, and that of his confederates, $907,000, no part of which has been ever repaid to the plaintiff, or any account rendered therefor. That, on or about the 9th day of July, 1868, it became necessary to the personal security of the said defendant and others of his confederates, and to enable them to return to the jurisdiction of this State, to compromise and settle certain suits then pending, brought by parties of whom PETER WORK was plaintiff, and in another of which RICHARD SCHELL was plaintiff, and one or more others, in all of which CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was supposed to be interested, and to that end the said defendant, with certain confederates, fraudulently agreed to pay, and did pay to the said VANDERBILT in cash or for the pretended losses growing out of the fraudulent issue of the stock of the plaintiff by the said defendant and others, as hereinbefore stated, $1,000,000 in cash of the money of the plaintiff, and did purchase of the said VANDERBILT 50,000 shares of the said capital stock at seventy cents on the dollar par value thereof, and paid therefor 1,250 bonds of $1,000 each of the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, fraudulently in law conceded to be in form, but not guaranteed by the plaintiff as hereinbefore alleged, and $2,500,000 in cash of the plaintiff's money, and the said 50,000 shares of stock so obtained from the said VANDERBILT as herein alleged, was thereafter sold by the said defendant and certain confederates, and no account of the sale or the proceeds thereof ever made or rendered to the plaintiff, or any payment made on account thereof except to the extent of $2,500,000, being the sum and the same money paid to the said VANDERBILT as hereinbefore alleged. That in addition to the sum hereinbefore in this paragraph mentioned, and for the same purpose the said defendant fraudulently took, misapplied and misappropriated $454,000 of the plaintiff's money to the settlement of some pretended claim of the said RICHARD SCHELL growing out of the defendant's fraudulent issue of the bonds and starting the said Company hereinbefore referred to, and in like manner fraudulently took, misapplied and misappropriated $800,000, or more, of the money of the plaintiff to the satisfaction of certain pretended claims of one HENRY THOMPSON and FERRIS B. SWEENY growing out of the fraudulent acts of the said defendant in the premises which pretended claims as against the plaintiff had no legal foundation whatever, as the defendant well knew.

Twelfth—That at the annual election in October, 1868, the said defendant, by various fraudulent contrivances, and among others by the expenditure of the money of the plaintiff in the purchase of proxies, the said defendant caused to be elected the following persons as directors of the plaintiff, that is to say: JAY GOULD, the defendant, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Daniel S. Miller, Jr., Alexander S. Diven, George M. Diven, Homer Ramsdell, Jonn Hilton, George M. Graves, John J. Jensen, Charles Sisson, O. W. Chapman, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Henry Keep, and William B. Skidmore, and immediately thereafter the said GOULD was elected President, having, in the first instance, caused the said directors each to sign a paper wherein they and each of them pledged themselves either to support the policy of the said GOULD or to resign their offices as such directors, and thereafter and during all the time that the said GOULD continued to be President of the plaintiff the Board of Directors of the plaintiff performed no duties as such touching the management of the plaintiff's affairs, leaving the sole management and conduct thereof to the said defendant and his confederates, by whom constituted, "ring" was called the Executive Committee of the Board.

Thirteenth—That from time to time while the said defendant was President and Treasurer of the plaintiff (the said defendant having also been Treasurer during the whole period of his Presidency) the said defendant, in violation of his duty, and in fraud of the plaintiff's rights, embezzled and misapplied large sums of money, amounting from time to time, and at different times to many hundred thousand dollars, but the exact amount whereof is to the plaintiff unknown, to his own private uses and purposes. Of the sums so misapplied by the defendant a large portion was from time to time used in extensive speculation in stocks, and although the principal sums of the moneys in this paragraph mentioned may have been returned to the treasury of the Company from time to time, yet no accounts of such use and misapplication was ever rendered, nor any interest or damages paid on account thereof to the plaintiff.

Fourteenth—That between the 26th day of December, 1869, and the 30th day of January, 1870, the said defendant fraudulently received, took and appropriated to his own use 266 bonds for $1,000 each, of the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, the property of the plaintiff, and has rendered no account thereof, or of the proceeds thereof, to the plaintiff. That the bonds so fraudulently misappropriated by the said defendant to his own use, were of the market value of from seventy to ninety cents on the dollar, and were a part of the bonds purporting to be guaranteed as aforesaid by the Erie Railway Company.

Fifteenth—That in the month of September, 1868, the plaintiff was the owner of a large and valuable real estate, situated in the Township of Union, in the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey, the legal title to which stood in the name of the defendant individually. The said property, together with the improvements thereon, on the 1st day of February, 1870, and cost the plaintiff $532,000 in cash, exclusive of moneys paid by the plaintiff for taxes, which the property was originally purchased, to the amounts of $120,000, and at the date last mentioned the said property was worth, subject to the said mortgage, as plaintiff is informed and believes, at least $775,000. Nevertheless, the said defendant fraudulently agreed to sell, and did sell, to a company known as the National Stock-yards Company, or to some person or persons for the benefit of said Company, the said property at the nominal amount $695,000, and, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, received as a consideration for such fraudulent sale a large sum of money or large interest in the said Company in lieu of other form, the particulars whereof are to the plaintiff unknown.

Sixteenth—That in connection with the business of the plaintiff, it became, from time to time necessary to make contracts with various persons and corporations for different purposes, such as the carriage of freight, delivery of coal, wood, rolling-stock, manufacture of rolling-stock, machinery and material of various kinds appertaining to the equipment and operation of a railroad, and the plaintiff is informed and believes that all of such contracts were made by or under the direction of the defendant, and that in every case in which such contracts were made plaintiff and defendant, by means thereof, and of his position in the premises, secured to himself, in different modes or forms, a personal profit or advantage, to the prejudice and damage of the plaintiff. The various methods resorted to for this purpose in different cases are not accurately known to plaintiff, but in the main, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the scheme resorted to was by some device to place the stockholders of the different corporations with which it was deemed desirable to make contracts in such a position as to compel them to sell their stock to the defendant and his confederates at a nominal price, and then to make a contract prejudicial to the interests of the plaintiff and profitable to the defendant; and in other cases to give a consideration for entering into a contract on behalf of the plaintiff, the plaintiff alleges on behalf of itself, that by means of the frauds in this paragraph mentioned the plaintiff has sustained damages to the amount of $10,000,000 for which sum the plaintiff demands judgment with costs.

BARLOW, LABOCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN A. DIX, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Plaintiff, the Railway Company above named; that he has read the foregoing complaint, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated in information and belief, and as to these matters, he believes it to be true.

JOHN A. DIX.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1870.
WM. H. DUNPHY, Notary Public, New-York County.

STREET CLEANING.

Report for the Week ending June 25—Number of Miles Cleaned—Wages of the Men, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon, a report of the operations of the Street-Cleaning Bureau for the week ending June 25 was read, from which it appears, that 263 miles of streets, or the entire area of the City, were cleaned by noon on Wednesday, 161¾ miles; that 240 miles of the same area were cleaned, for the second time, by 7½ A. M. on Friday, the fifteenth, and that 175 miles of the same area were cleaned, for the third time, by 6 P. M. on Saturday, the 25th, in addition to the above, five miles in the Fourth Ward, four miles in the Sixth Ward, four miles in the Fourteenth Ward, and two miles of Broadway were cleaned, for the fourth, fifth and sixth time, making forty-five miles. Total number of miles cleaned, 715.

SWEEPERS EMPLOYED.

Monday, 770¾; Tuesday, 805¾; Wednesday, 763; Thursday, 790; Friday, 810¾, and Saturday, 843. Total time made by the sweepers, 4,823½; wages of sweepers at $1 75 per day, $8,440 61.

DIRT-CARTS EMPLOYED.

Monday, 250; Tuesday, 267¾; Wednesday, 246¾; Thursday, 251½; Friday, 263½; Saturday, 244¾. Total time of dirt-carts, 1,529¾ days, at $4 50 day, 6,883 38.

ASH-CARTS EMPLOYED.

Monday, 117½; Tuesday, 105½; Wednesday, 104¾; Thursday, 106; Friday, 106½, Saturday, 109¾. Total time of ash-carts, 1,029¼; at $4 per day, $4,129.

During the week there were 15,116 cubic yards of dirt, and 8,738 cubic yards of ashes removed from the city. Total, 21,892.

The wages of the scow-trimmers and night-watchmen amounted to $600, and $200 was paid for unloading 3,000 cubic yards of dirt and ashes. Total operating expenses for the week, $19,151 31.

The Contract Investigation.

Contract Commissioners JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, HOOPER C. VAN VORST and D. R. JAQUES resumed their investigation into the contracts awarded by the Mayor, &c., last evening, at the St. James Hotel. The only cases of importance before them were those of JOHN RAY, the President of the Stone Foundation Company, the particulars of which have already been reported in the TIMES. It was understood at a previous session of the Commission that the case would be peremptorily closed by counsel last evening. Before the case was called, however, Mayor HALL asked for a postponement that counsel for the defendants might procure their client or the surveyor, that he (the Mayor) might have the opportunity to cross-examine them. Mr. HALL further stated that by that examination he fully expected to prove conclusively that there was fraud in the contract. As counsel for defendant did not demur, the case was adjourned until Tuesday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of the examination to take place in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor's Powers Declared Illegal and Unconstitutional.

At a meeting of the Assistant Aldermen yesterday afternoon, OTIS T. HALL, President, Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved a resolution that the Police Commissioners be ordered to make arrangements for a special election in the Seventh Assembly District for a successor to the late Assistant Alderman HART. In moving the resolution Mr. CONNOR contended that the law empowering the Mayor to fill vacancies in their Board was unconstitutional and, section 9 xvi of the Charter, and in fraud of the people's rights. Alderman GEIS, referring the resolution to the Law Committee, was lost by 8 to 9, and the resolution was adopted by 13 to 4. On motion of Alderman GEIS it was decided to erect two additional hospitals to be located down town. Another resolution was carried requesting the Commissioners of Public Works to delegate to the Common Council power to appoint those useful officials inspectors of street pavements.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors held a meeting yesterday, in accordance with statute, to receive tax-books and assessment-rolls. Mayor HALL presided. The documents were duly received from the Controller, and referred to the Finance Committee. A report of a Committee of County Officers, recommending better accommodation to the Marine Courts, Registrar and Tax Commissioners, and a concentration of offices, by which $90,000 per annum will be saved; the removal of Corporation Counsel and Attorneys' offices to City Hall Park, and other changes, was ordered to be printed. A resolution was passed, empowering the janitor of the New Court-house to employ eighteen men at $75 a month each, and twelve women at $60 a month each, to keep clean the buildings under his charge, the Controller to pay the cost.

The Kings County State Tax.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday passed unanimously a resolution, respectfully inviting and requesting Hon. THOMAS A. KINSELLA, Hon. A. MCCUE, and the Board of Estimate and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and others whom they might invite, to co-operate with the Special Committee of the Supervisors in obtaining an equitable valuation of the taxable property in this county, as compared with other counties of this State, in the apportionment of the taxes required for State purposes. It was stated that the proportion of the State tax that fell upon Kings County this year was $1,800,000, as against $1,000,000 last year, and it was desirable to know why it was, and whether the amount could not be reduced.

Complaints Against Police Captains.

Yesterday, the formal complaints against certain of the Police Captains for allowing music to be played by the bands during the parade of some Catholic societies on Sunday, the 22d ult., were preferred by Superintendent KELSO. The Captains against whom complaints have been made are JOHN M. MCCULLOUGH, Eighth Precinct; MICHAEL J. MURPHY, Eleventh Precinct; EDWARD WALSH, Seventeenth Precinct; THOMAS BYRNES, Fifteenth Precinct; CHAS. W. CAFFREY, Twentieth Precinct, and THOMAS KILLALEA, Twenty-second Precinct. The trial has been set down for the 8th inst.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to disconnect from the gas-mains all lamps lighted for private purposes at the expense of the Corporation.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

The Mercantile Library of this City will be closed on Thursday, the 4th inst.

Commissioner VAN NORT has appointed Mr. E. S. BAKER Deputy Commissioner of Parks for Westchester County.

The newly-formed German Typographical Union has taken steps to join the International Typographical Union.

The local society of the German Teacher's Union is making arrangements for a Fourth of July celebration which will come off at the Turn Hall.

The German Central Aid Society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows gave a picnic and Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood yesterday.

On Sunday night the apartments of WM. PITTMAN, at No. 116 Chrystie-street, were entered by a sneak-thief, and $118 worth of jewelry carried off.

A seizure of 2,200 cigars, several pieces of silk and a number of silk umbrellas was made from passengers arriving by the steamer Mosle, from Bremen, yesterday.

As the duty on tea and coffee expired yesterday, an immense quantity of these articles was withdrawn from bond. No importation in the meantime whatever, could be made.

GEO. H. CORNELL, who was recently arraigned before the United States Commissioner charged with defrauding the Government in the matter of whisky stamps, was yesterday honorably discharged.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, PATRICK WOGAN pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

The case of JAMES BURNS, indicted for murder in the first degree, was on the General Sessions calendar yesterday, but was put off until Monday next, in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner's counsel.

Commissioner VAN NORT states that the labor-cost of repairing the Fifth-avenue pavement, from Washington Square, as a Waverley place, to the Central Park as a Forty-ninth-street, a distance of over three miles, is $7,469 58.

WILLIAM SMITH, of No. 21 Mott-street, was held at the Tombs Police Court by JUSTICE HOGAN, yesterday, for having shot THOMAS JENNINGS, of No. 36 Gold-street, Brooklyn, slightly in the head, during a fight in Mott-street, on Sunday night.

TIMOTHY RAINE, of East Fourteenth-street, was held at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for stabbing JOHN MCGINNIS, of No. 311 East Fifteenth-street, during a quarrel at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue A, on Sunday night.

JUDGE WOODRUFF yesterday appointed CHARLES H. CRUMCAKE, of 97 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, and late a police Commissioner in the City of Brooklyn, Commissioner, to supervise the shipping and discharge of seamen in merchant vessels of the United States.

MARGARET HAYES and CATHERINE CORRIGAN, both residing at No. 18 Elizabeth-street, quarrelled yesterday evening, when HAYES stabbed CORRIGAN in the neck and arm with a carving-knife, inflicting slight wounds. HAYES was locked up.

The music corps of the Berlin Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment, which has been performing at the Boston Jubilee, will give concerts at Jones' Wood on Saturday and Sunday next. A reception on their return from Boston is in preparation by the Landwehr Verein.

The business of the Warehouse Department of the New-York Custom-house shows an immense increase. During the month of June, 1870, 1,941 invoices were received; in June of 1871, 2,676 invoices, and during June of the present year the number of invoices foots up 4,467.

The Methodist preachers held their usual weekly meeting yesterday morning, at No. 805 Broadway, Dr. TAYLOR, of New-Jersey, presiding. The exercises were passed away in the usual character. There was no secular business brought up requiring the attention of the meeting.

Justice HOGAN, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, informed the officers of the various precincts that he would not discharge any prisoner when the complainant did not appear. This was owing to a number of cases which is supposed were "settled" by the officers before brought to Court.

The July dividend payments had the effect of materially easing the money market yesterday. Call for loans ranged from 5 to 7 per cent. The intensely hot weather made business slack in Wall-street, many of the brokers and business men being absent at watering places and country resorts.

GEORGE CRAWFORD, the man in whose coupé Mr. VANDINE'S goods were found; JAMES LAWRENCE, the man who claimed the coupé the next morning, and JAMES CARROLL, the man who drove "Mrs. James" from the Coleman House, were all taken before Justice COX yesterday morning, and CARROLL was discharged. The others were remanded.

JOHN WATSON, a noted rough, while stopping at No. 31 Bowery on Sunday night, stabbed BRIDGET KENNEY, one of the servants in the race. The proprietor, CARL WAGNER, interfering, WATSON threatened to cut his stomach open. WATSON was arrested, and on being arraigned at Essex Market, yesterday, was held to answer.

The members of the Naval Store Exchange and Oil Exchange have voted yesterday to adjourn from the 4th to the 5th inst. Ninety-one woolen commission firms of this City have signed an agreement to close their places of business during the same period. Many who have not so bound themselves will keep open only for the reception of goods.

The remains of the aged man who was run over and killed on Saturday last, at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River, by a Hudson River Railroad train, have been identified as those of JOHN CUSICK, aged 70 years, of No. 626 East Fourteenth-street. The deceased was the father of JIM CUSICK, the well-known pugilist and trainer.

JAMES DRISCOLL, who with MICHAEL HAYES shot and wounded JAMES DUFFY, of No. 21 Vandewater-street; WM. MCCAFFREY, of No. 17 Jacob-street, and JAS. DAWSON, of the Pearl-street House, on Sunday evening, in Centre-street, was arraigned before Coroner KESSLER, at the Tombs, yesterday, and held to await the result of the injured persons' wounds.

Yesterday afternoon, while HENRY HOLTORF, aged nineteen years, of No. 222 East Seventy-fifth-street, and OSCAR WESTON, seventeen years, of No. 210 East Seventy-fourth street, were passing through the park at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, they were accidentally shot by THOMAS STEINAGE, a clerk in the pines, who was firing at a party of boys who were stealing cherries. Weston received a three-and-Holtorf six shots in the back. STEINAGE was arrested and locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

BROOKLYN.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Collector's office for June amounted to $56,550.

The salaries of the Assessors' clerks have been reduced from $1,500 to $1,000 per year.

HENRY SEEBACH, a sneak-thief, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year yesterday.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in ISAAC REYDE'S stable, No. 96 Clarke-street. The loss on the building was $500; on stock, $500; insured for $600.

Yesterday morning Controller SCHROEDER sold $100,000 Park bonds at $109 76-100, and $197,000 Water bonds at 99¾ 51-100. These bids were received on Saturday.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners have given orders to enforce the law against the use of any kinds of fire-arms within the precincts of the Park on the 4th of July.

There were twenty-two fires in Brooklyn in June. Loss on buildings, $22,600; insurance, $127,800; loss on stock, $12,040; insurance, $43,500; estimated actual loss, $22,360.

The contagious diseases reported to the Board of Health for last week were: Small-pox, 24; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; typhus fever, 1; cholera, 1.

The big sewer at Bushwick, which was constructed for the purpose of draining the malarious districts of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, is rapidly approaching completion.

The M. E. churches of Maspeth and Middle Village, Brooklyn, L. D., (A. A. BELMONT pastor,) will hold a fair and festival at Covert's Grove and Juniper-avenue Grove, on the 4th inst.

Coroner JONES held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of DERRICK VAN TRUM, who died at his residence, No. 26 Union-street, on the 1st day of June. His wife, MARIA VAN TRUM, was suspected of having caused his death by administering poison, but the jury found that VAN TRUM came to his death by a self-administered dose of Paris green, and Mrs. VAN TRUM was accordingly discharged.

A resolution was presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday to authorize the Health Officer to place a scow of disinfecting agent along the gutters of Brooklyn wherein needed. The resolution was referred to the Health Committee.

JAMES CARROLL, Treasurer of the Excise Commission, President of the St. Patrick's Society, and for years a prominent politician of Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease.

At 3½ P. M. yesterday, WM. FEITNER, aged fifteen years, employed by a dealer in fire-works, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, was badly burned by the accidental explosion of some powder.

There were fifty-one marriages in Brooklyn last week. Four hundred and thirty-nine burial permits were granted, and only nine-one births reported, which is probably not more than one-fifth of the real number.

JOHN WALLERMAN, a German, aged about forty-seven years, residing at No. 617 Ridge-street, New York, fell off a furniture truck on Fulton-street, near South Second-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Judge NELSON yesterday granted a temporary injunction to Wm. H. ROBERSON & Co. against EDWARD CRANE, the chief contractor with an order to show cause why he should not be permanently enjoined from dumping ashes at Pier No. 2, foot of Washington-avenue.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of the M. E. Church at Ashford, between Dobb's Ferry and Hart's Corners, will hold a festival on the Fourth, (Thursday next.)

Mr. J. W. GILMORE, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, has been appointed Postmaster at Mott Haven, in the place of THOMAS WALLACE, resigned.

The Methodists worshiping in the new stone church at Scrub Oak, intend to celebrate the approaching national holiday by dedicating the new hall, recently purchased by them.

A special meeting of the Westchester Presbytery will be held at Peekskill, today, for the purpose of discussing the pastoral relations of Rev. NELSON MILLARD with the Second Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, in order that he may accept the call from a church in Syracuse.

The Methodist Church, passenger, and freight-house at Five, having been remodeled and the grounds around it, as an expense of $15,000, the house of worship was reopened on Sunday last. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. HOWARD, who preached two sermons, and in the afternoon Bishop FOSTER delivered an appropriate discourse. At the close of which $6,000 were collected, thereby liquidating the entire cost of the improvements made, the latter having been previously subscribed.

Coroner MEEKS held an inquest at Williams's Bridge yesterday, upon the body of ANTONE SCHNEIDER, a resident of New-York, aged forty-two years, who was accidentally drowned in Bronx river, on Saturday evening. SCHNEIDER, in company with some others, entered a boat and proceeded to row a short distance on the Bronx River, when Mr. SCHNEIDER fell overboard, and struck fast in the mud, from which his companions were unable to extricate him in time to save his life.

In the recent drowning case of CHARLES J. PAYNE, at Mott Haven, the Coroner's jury severely censured the town authorities of Morrisania for not compelling lessees, SIDNEY and COMSTOCK, to have a sufficient bridge to the island removed by them. The only provision made for the accommodation of pedestrians across the canal at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street being the ton of the lock-gates, the width of a single plank, and liable to be opened by the action of the tide. No less than three persons have met a watery death at the spot within a short time past. In accordance with the suggestion of the jury in the last case, Coroner WEEKS has sent a communication to Supervisor HOPKINS for his immediate action, and in case of neglect, the matter will be placed before the next Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

In Recorder PARCELL'S Court, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, JOHN O'BRIEN was committed for trial on a charge of a brutal assault on two women.

A large quantity of hemp at the establishment of JOHANN HERMANN, Columbus-ville, Long Island, took fire through spontaneous combustion, on Sunday evening last. Loss about $250.

Sea Cliff Grove, where the National Campmeeting opens to-morrow, embraces 250 acres of high table-land, with miles of sea-front, smooth sandy bottom, suitable for bathing. A tabernacle has been built, lodging-houses, dining-hall, stores, post-office, &c. A large number of tents have been erected, which are provided with waterproof, and which are to let to people wishing to attend the camp-meeting.

On Friday the Mayor elect of Long Island City, M. DE BEVOISE, will take his seat. At a caucus yesterday it was decided to put forward the following candidates: Corporation Counsel, John B. Madden; Commissioner of Public Works, Alexander Moran; City Clerk, Steven Kavanagh; Police Commissioners, J. Jones, Thomas O'Connor and Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, P. J. O'Grady.

NEW-JERSEY.

Miss MARY HOUGH was thrown out of her carriage on Sunday, at Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., and instantly killed.

MAGGIE GLEN, a child two years old, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by falling from the window of the tenement-house No. 89 Railroad-avenue.

The body of JOHN MORAN, who was drowned at East Newark on Friday night, was found floating in the Passaic River on Sunday, near the turnpike bridge.

On Sunday night MARY CANNON, residing at No. 60 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, died, as the result of a beating which she received, injuries inflicted by her husband, JAS. CANNON.

The Coroner's jury in the case of JOHN MILLER, who was killed near the Market-street Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Newark, on Friday evening, has returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury censured the engineer and fireman for not keeping a proper outlook, and the Company for not having the frank properly protected, and for running trains in both directions across the crossings at the same time.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday morning JOHN POWELL fell from a third-story window of a house in Mc-Koon-street, Stapleton, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville.

Enforcement of the Sanitary Ordinance.

The following general order was issued to the Police force of the City yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 78. Captains will see that Section 46 of the "Sanitary Code" makes it unlawful for any person to "fling or allow any manure, ashes, garbage, or dirt to remain in any street or public place."

You will notify every person in your precinct whose business produces ashes, garbage, rubbish, or dirt, that all violations of said ordinance will be followed by the arrest of the offender.

You will also report to this office in writing, as soon as practicable, the name of every owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of every building or part thereof within your precinct who fails to comply with section 46 of the "Sanitary Code," by not keeping within such building or place of business, "suitable and sufficient boxes, barrels or tubs for receiving and holding without leakage, all the ashes, rubbish and garbage that may accumulate therein," and from which building or place of business, or the part thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee or occupant, who fails to keep "separate vessels for ashes and rubbish, and the other for garbage and liquid substances."

You will notify such persons within your precin